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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Suez Canal Pronounced a "Magnificent Success" by the London "Shipping Gazette"—The French Emperor "Cordial in his Manner" Toward Mr. Washburne—The Czar and Napoleon to have a Meeting—Serious Charges Against Lopez—Fenian Demonstration—Walter Brown Beats Sadler by Two Boat Lengths—Duke of Genoa and the Spanish Crown—Economy in the use of Coal—Regulations for Petroleum Shippers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, November 18.—The following dispatch has been received from the Isthmus of Suez: *Ismailia*, Wednesday night.—The trip of the first detachment of the fleet with visitors was made from Port Said to this place in eight and a half hours. Four steamers have just arrived from Suez, the southern terminus of the canal, and met those from Port Said. The town and banks of the canal and vessels are illuminated, and the night is given up to festivities and rejoicing.

ISMAILIA, *Thursday, Noon*, Nov. 18.—Thirty-four steamers have arrived here, and others are expected. At the shallowest point between Ismailia and Port Said the water in the canal is 19 feet deep, and the depth is generally 25 to 30 feet along the whole line. The festivities are continued with great magnificence and enthusiasm. An immense crowd of visitors from all parts of the world are here. The invited guests to have been specially invited by the Khedive exceeds 3000 Europeans and 2500 Orientals. The expenditure of money is unlimited. The entire fleet will start for Suez to-morrow.

The *Shipping Gazette*, discussing the practical operation of the Suez Canal, says: "Whether the point of difficulty remains to be overcome, here or there, before the canal can be available for vessels of the largest tonnage, is merely a question of detail to be settled by the construction of the canal. As far as we are concerned, we can only point to the fact that the French engineers have redeemed their promise. The canal is open, and is a magnificent success."

ISMAILIA, Thursday, Nov. 18.—There are forty seven seagoing ships now here, with a average tonnage of one thousand tons. The largest vessel of the fleet is a Russian frigate, which draws seventeen feet two inches water.

ISMAILIA, Friday Morning, Nov. 19.—The fleet of steamers sailed this morning for Suez, the Imperial yacht Aigle, bearing the Empress Eugenie, taking the lead.

ISHMAILIA, Nov. 19—*Evening.*—The inauguration fleet has arrived at the light house in the Bitter Lakes and anchored there for the night. The fleet will reach the Red Sea to-morrow.

VIENNA, November 18,—The *Press* asserts, that when the celebration of the opening of the Suez Canal is terminated, the Sublime Porte will send another Mission to Egypt ordering him to accept the Turkish proposals without condition, or to consider himself suspended from the Viceroyalty.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 18.—The international sculling match between Walter Brown, of Portland, Maine, and J. H. Sadler, of London, occurred on the Tyne at Newcastle, to-day. Brown won by two lengths.

Archbishop of Canterbury is seriously ill.

The *Times* calls attention to the new regulations made by the American Government economising the use of coal in the navy, and says they deserve attention in England, although our expenditure on coal has never been so lavish as that which provoked the interference of the American Navy Department. The American government is taking most decisive measures to abate the waste. Cruisers are restricted to an allowances of coal, which has not proved inadequate. Economy is not without drawbacks. The use of sails which it requires at times involves an expense for rigging and increased crews; but on the whole the saving will be considerable, and this example might be followed here as far as the margin of our practice fund will permit.

DUBLIN, November 18.—A Fenian demonstration was made at Waterford last night. There was a torchlight procession, in which nearly five thousand men took part. The band played Fenian airs and the streets were crowded with spectators. An extra police force was on hand but did not interfere with the proceedings. No disturbance was made.

FRANCE.

PARIS, November 18.—The Emperor gave a reception yesterday at Campiegne. He was cordial in his manner toward Mr. Washburne, American Minister, and paid him constant attention, which is much commented on in political circles.

The probability that Emile Olivier will soon be appointed to a position in the Cabinet, is again talked of.

General Flury, French Minister, telegraphed from St. Petersburg that the Czar has agreed to meet the Emperor Napoleon this winter.

SPAIN.

MADRID, November 18.—Republican prisoners are not to be sent to Cuba.

MADRID, November 19.—The nomination of the Duke of Genoa to the throne has received the support of one hundred and sixty-one deputies to Cortes.

An accusation has been filed in the Supreme Tribunal of Justice against the Bishop of Havana. One of the charges is that the Bishop attempted to fly to Gibralter with $160,000, and that his destination, though ostensibly Gibralter, was doubtful.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, November 18.—Dates from Rio Janeiro to the 27th ult. have been received. President Lopez had transferred his headquarters to San Joaquin. It is reported that Lopez had killed his mother, six of his brothers and other prisoners, in consequence of the suspicion that they were engaged in a conspiracy against his life. The allies had as yet made no movement, and it was supposed active operations would be still longer delayed.

GERMANY.

BREMEN, November 19.—A meeting of the petroleum merchants of this city, Bremerhaven, Hamburg, and other towns, resolved that the exporters of the United States be recommended to adopt the custom of branding on their casks tax and weight, and of making an allowance of two pounds for absorption at the least. The resolutions will be sent to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other points of export in the United States.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, November 19.—*Evening*—Consols for money, 97¼. American securities steady. Five-Twenty bonds at London: '62s, 83½; '65s, 82¾; '67s, 83¾ at Frankfort: 10 40s 78, Erie, 20¼; Illinois, 109½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LONDON, November 19.—Tallow 47s3d. Sperm oil 92s. Sugar 40s. Terpentine 28s3d. Whale oil 40s Linseed oil cakes 28 pounds 10s. Calcutta Linseed 6s.

Petroleum, Antwerp 60 francs, Hamburg 15 marcs, Bastea 10 shillings.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Bourse quiet. Rentes 71f. 75c.

FRANFORT, Nov. 19.—5-20s closed quiet at 89¾@89¾.

HAVRE, Nov. 19.—Cotton quiet at 138½ francs on spot.

ANTWERP, Nov. 19.—Petroleum closed firm at 60¼ francs.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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LOUISVILLE.

Further Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee—General Sherman Elected President for the Ensuing Year—He Makes a Speech—Meeting of the Cavalry of the West.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, November 18.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee met again at 11:20 A. M. Gens. Sherman and Sheridan appeared upon the stage and were greeted with cheers. The hall was well filled with members and spectators.

Reports were made by the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries and the Treasurer.

The Committee appointed at the last reunion to select a design for a badge to be adopted by the Society, made a report, which was read.

The Committee on Nomination of Officers reported a list, as follows: Gen. W. T. Sherman, President; Gen. G. M. Dodge, first Vice President; Gen. C. C. Walcott, second do.; Gen. J. M. Loomis, third do.; Gen. J. M. Rush, fourth do.; Col. T. C. Coleman, fifth do.; Gen. W. J. Landrum, sixth do.; Col. L. M. Dayton, Recording Secretary; Gen. A. Hickenlooper, corresponding Secretary; Gen. W. E. Force, Treasurer.

The Committee on time and place of holding the next meeting reported in favor of Cincinnati in October next. After discussion, strong efforts being made to take the meeting to Toledo, the report of the Committee was accepted.

The Committee on the McPherson Monument made a report, in which it was recommended that a committee be appointed to memorialize Congress for an appropriation of a sufficient number of the cannon captured by McPherson's command to cast his statue. The committee appointed consisted of Col. Dayton, Gen. Dodge and Gen. Buckland.

The resolutions relative to the death of Gen. Rawlins, late President of the Society, were adopted.

A resolution declaring that officers on duty at the basis of supplies for, but not belonging to, the Army of the Tennessee, were members of the Society, was passed.

The initiation fee was changed to ten dollars, the latter to take effect after the 1st of January next.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was then taken up, and the officers were elected by acclamation as reported above. As soon as the motion to elect officers by acclamation was made, Gen. Sherman arose, but before he had time to say a word, the question was put. He was taken by what he termed "snap judgment." He then said he had intended to ask to be excused. He said he was now commanding the regular army, and that for a time he had commanded four different armies, each of which were represented by the Society. He had a strong leaning toward the Army of the Tennessee, and that he had a right to (applause) but he respected all of the others in the same measure. He feared he might compromise others somewhat by accepting this office. He would not express a preference for either of the Societies. He referred to the reunion at Chicago last year. He thought there we had accomplished the full measure of our glory. They had a glorious good time. He thought that was about the last of the society. But he was agreeably astonished to find so many here, and to find you all voting ten dollars for the society, as if that amount were nothing. If he could do anything for the society, he would be happy to do so, he would travel any distance to have the pleasure of being with you. But if they could excuse him from accepting this office, he would be obliged. This is a social organization, and you can get no one but your superior officers. He would like to see a Captain, Major, Colonel or any one of lower rank elected President. Any one named in the list of Vice Presidents would make a good President. There were hundreds who would preside with dignity. Therefore, he would ask to be relieved. He said if they would not release him he would have to submit, but he would prefer it were otherwise.

Maj. Nunes said it would look ungrateful not to relieve Gen. Sherman, when he had came to their relief so often, unless he could consistently find another with ability to preside over the Societies which he had named.

Gen. Sherman said it would seem to be his fate to command the army of the Tennessee again, so he took the chair, and, passing lightly over the fact, the business of the day would soon be over. He said he had called to see President Grant on the day he left Washington, who said he would like to come along with him, but he could not leave Washington at present on account of the pressure of business. But the President sent his kindest wishes to the members of the Society. He had also called upon the Secretary of War, who begged him to say that nothing but an absolute pressure of business could have kept him away. He, Sherman, read dispatches which he had received from Generals Sheridan and others, regretting their inability to attend, and sending friendly greetings.

It was resolved that the Corresponding Secretary send greetings to kindred societies in the country, and especially invite them to attend at a future reunion.

Generals G. A. Smith, Parker, Gresham and Noyes and Col. P. Mistow, were appointed a committee to take steps toward the erection of a Rawlins Monument.

Thanks were returned to the Western Union Telegraph Company for the gratuitous use of their lines tendered the Society.

Gen. Dodge offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to raise funds for the relief of Gen. Rawlins' family, to the amount of $50,000.

The usual votes of thanks were tendered to the local Committee of Arrangements, and others who had favored the Society.

The exercises of the evening were opened with prayer by Rev. A. Badger, Chapiain U. S. A.

Gen. Noyes was then introduced and delivered the annual address to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, having been requested to do so by the late President of the Society. The address, though quite lengthy, was received with raptures of applause throughout, and if there was regret by the members it was when Gen. Noyes took his seat.

At ten P. M., the members of the Society partook of a sumptuous banquet at the Galt House. Four immense tables were laden with the choicest meats, wines, liquors, &c. Among the ornaments were Grant and Sherman on horseback; the Rawlins monument; the flagship Hartford with Commodore Farragut in the cross trees; Temple of Liberty, &c.

MEETING OF THE CAVALRY OF THE WEST.

The Society of the Cavalry of the west met at the Galt House to-day, General Wilson presiding. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. An informal report from the Committee on permanent orginization was read and the time of the Committee further extended. The Committee on badges reported that no definite action had been taken. Some remarks were made by the President calling attention to the objects of the Association.

Major Hosea introduced a project for writing a history of the cavalry's operations of the West.

The name of the Society was changed to that of the Society of the Cavalry of the West.

Major L. M. Hosea, of Cincinnati, was designated historian, and the members were requested to furnish him with all the material within their reach for his use in compiling a history of the Society, embracing their operations, &c.

The President was authorized to appoint Committees on soliciting membership and collecting dues. The annual dues were fixed pro tempore at one dollar.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Gen. Jas. H. Wilson, with seven Vice Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Executive Committee.

The Society then adjourned, subject to the call of the President, the time and place of the meeting to be selected by himself.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Custom Receipts—Illicit Distilleries—Whiskey Captured and Re-Captured—The Dictator Weathers a Severe Gale—Prize Money.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1869.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Customs to November 8th were $2,824,243.

ILLICIT DISTILLERIES.

Advices received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue show that the squad of cavalry which had been aiding the Revenue officials in breaking up illicit distilleries in Virginia, is doing good service. In Botetout and Craig counties, in the Sixth district, several stills were found, the distillers arrested and held for defrauding the Government, and about three hundred gallons of brandy seized. The Eighth District was also visited and large numbers of stills discovered and the parties arrested. In Montgomery, Pulaski, Bland and Tazewell counties, on Rich Mountain, two miles away from any road or path, a number of stills were seized and large quantities of whisky, beer and brandy confiscated.

THE DICTATOR.

A telegram received at the Navy Department to-day, from Captain E. R. Calhoun, commanding the United States steamer Dictator, dated off Savannah river, announces her arrival there, this morning, all well and in good condition. The Dictator had two gales, one off Hatteras and the other seventy-five miles from Savannah river. The last gale was very severe. The Dictator's behavior was excellent, proving her a good sea boat. She was to coal and proceed to Key West.

WHISKY CAPTURED AND RE-CAPTURED.

Supervisor Ewing, of Tennessee, reports under date of the 14th inst., a successful operation against distillers in the Second District of Tennessee. Deputy Marshal Edmunson, who had been left in charge of some stills and a quantity of whisky seized, was attacked and overpowered by a crowd of illicit distillers, more in number, and in spite of a most determined resistance the property was taken away from him.

PRIZE MONEY.

In the matter of the Farragut-Porter prize and bounty cases R. M. Cornine, counsel for the Government, filed this morning a general demurrer which rises the question of the right of the navy to claim any prize or bounty for the captures made at New Orleans and also the question as to whether the Court can entertain jurisdiction in these cases so far as the Government is concerned. They come up for argument next week.

CHICAGO.

Further of the Effects of the Late Gale on the Lakes—Bombay Merchants—Valuing of an Iron Roof—Loss of the Steamer Thomas A. Scott—Chicago Morals, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, November 19.—The schooner Arrow, which was driven ashore at Gross Point, about fifteen miles north of Chicago, on Tuesday night, during the fierce storm, is a total wreck, and the officers and crew, eight in number, were all lost in attempting to reach shore in a life boat. On Wednesday morning the tug Mosher attempted to reach the crew, but owing to the furious sea could not do it. Yesterday morning the tug G. W. Wood, with a life boat, was enabled to reach the schooner. The life boat was launched, and the crew of the Arrow placed in her with four of the crew of the tug. The life boat was almost immediately stove in, and all the officers and crew of the Arrow, and one man from the tug perished. The three other men from the tug were rescued but almost frozen to death.

Wabash avenue rink located at the corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street was crushed to the earth to-night about eight o'clock by the weight of snow on the roof. The walls were built of brick about twenty feet high, with an arched roof. It was one hundred feet front on Wabash avenue and one hundred and eighty feet back on Jackson. The rink was destroyed three years ago by fire and immediately rebuilt. Its cost was about fifteen thousand dollars.

Mr. Thackersey and J. Adarjee, two Bombay merchants, who have been in this city since Monday, left to-night for St. Louis and New Orleans, thence through the South to Boston, and will return to Bombay in January. While here they visited besides other objects of interest, our schools, in which they manifested a deep interest.

About ten o'clock yesterday the iron roof over the boiler house at Ward's rolling mill fell in with a tremendous crash, and doing much damage. The accident was caused by the weight of the snow on the roof. Fortunately, the employes were all away attending Thanksgiving, otherwise there might have been fearful loss of life

News was recieved by telegraph this noon that the propeller, Thomas A. Scott, struck a reef in in the straits of Macinaw on Tuesday night, and was a wreck. Her upper works and deck load are drifting ashore. Nothing is stated as to the loss of life, and the persumption is that all on board were saved.

Jennie Sturgess, aged twenty, from Princeton, died of consumption of Mrs. Ray. 277 West Randolph street, yesterday morning, from the effects of an abortion produced, it is said, by Dr. McRae.

MEXICO.

Late and Interesting News from the City of Mexico.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CITY OF MEXICO, November 12, via HAVANA, November 12.—Mr. Seward left Guayanjuato on the 8th and Queretaro on the 10th, and will be here on the 14th.

Harmony has been restored in the cabinet, and Tejada and Romero have been reconciled.

Iglesias has been appointed Minister of Justice.

The Government has pardoned and permitted the return of a number of Imperialists, including Salazar, Riel Grado and Portilla.

The revolt in Michocan is ended. The right has been granted to Brannan, Smith and Richards to construct a railroad from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific.

The journals are discussing the mysterious assassination of a lady and her child. Some parties prominent in office and society are believed to be implicated in the crime. The affair is under investigation by the authorities.

Business was very dull.

Coal mines of excellent quality were been discovered at Sacatlan.

A slight shock of earthquake was reported at Cardowa.

Lake Disasters and Loss of Life.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

DETROIT, November 19.—Steam barges Henry, Howard, and Warring, and schooner Warner, are ashore at Saginaw Bay. The two former were insured. Tug pumps were sent from here. Several disasters are reported near Mackinac. No particulars. The following disasters occurred on Lake Erie: Propeller Granite State full of water at Gull Island Reef. The brig Concord, of Detroit, cargo of coal, lost off Port Bruce. All but the mate and two sailors perished. The schooner Spook, Chicago, is ashore opposite Cleveland—got off with a bad leak. The schooners Quickstep and Hanson, Chicago, are badly ashare at Long Point. Several others are in the same vicinity—names unknown. The schooner Eagle Wing, Detroit, with a cargo of coal, is a total loss off Clay Banks. The cook was lost, and the others were greatly exhausted, having been in the rigging twelve hours. The schooners Scotland and Kate Robinson are ashore.

Schooner Ashore.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PULASKI, N. Y., November 19.—The schooner Volunteer came ashore at Port Ontario last night. The crew are supposed to be lost.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Cuban Constitution—Peabody's Remains—Woman's Suffrage Convention—Motion Denied—The Drawback Frauds—Gift Enterprises Swindle, the Government to the Tune of $100,000—Beecher on Free Schools—Penna. Coal.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1869.

The new Constitution of the Cuban Republic has been made public by the Junta. Among its provisions are the following articles: All the inhabitants of the Republic of Cuba are absolutely free. All the citizens are considered as soldiers of the liberating army. The House of Representatives shall not abridge the freedom of religion, nor of the press, nor of public meetings, nor of education, nor of petition, nor any inalienable rights of the people. The document is signed by Carlos Manuel de Cespede, President of the Convention, and all the delegates.

It is authoritatively stated that the remains of George Peabody will be brought direct to Boston.

The National Women's Suffrage Delegate Convention meets in Cleveland on the 24th and 25th inst., for the purpose of forming an American Woman Suffrage Association.

Judge Barnard has denied the motion to send the issues in the suit of the Erie Railway Company against Cornelius Vanderbilt to a jury to be tried, and the case has been set down for trial before a special term on the 29th inst.

Investigations of the drawback frauds continued to-day before Commissioner Osborne, evidence having been given in the cases of both Howard and Mulligan. It was shown that the latter was virtually of the firm of B. M. Johnson & Co., and that Caldwell, who also has been looked on as the main matter, had been heard to ask Mulligan to give some facilities to perpetrate fraud. Johnson, who was a witness, was apparently astonished when shown a check by the District Attorney for $50,000, payable to Johnson or bearer, and to Mulligan, and said he knew nothing of the matter. The case was adjourned till Wednesday next.

Since the seizure of the main office and headquarters at 291 Bowery, of Benjamin Wood and others, the books that he and his partners backed were sent in from the various police shops, and have been thoroughly examined, it is reported, by Detective Robert Hunt, through whose efforts the seizure was made, that the defendants in payment of the first five per cent. tax on the gross receipts of the offices, backed by Wood and his partners, will amount to nearly $100,000, which amount will probably be paid to avoid a civil suit, but such payment, if made, will not affect the prosecution of the case before United States Commissioner Shields.

Mr. Beecher, in his thanksgiving sermon, said he believed emphatically in increasing to their fullest extent the efficiency of public schools. Those schools must not only be common, free and superior, but must be opportunity for the private schools. In nothing could the public afford to be less penurious. The best teachers must be secured, and receive adequate compensation for their services. The common schools should not be sectarian. He would not force the hearing of the reading of the Bible on a few in the public schools. It was the lack of toleration, it should be remembered, which drove the Puritan fathers to the Continent.

The immense amount of Pennsylvania coal is known to be moving over the Erie road to this market, and there is every indication of a speedy decline in the price of anthracite.

CANADA.

The Red River Trouble—Schooners Ashore and Ice-Bound.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TORONTO, November 18.—Considerable astonishment and uneasiness are caused about the Red River trouble, by an article in the Montreal *News*, which says: We had private information last August the purport of which we made known, that if Mr. McDougall appeared at Red River in any capacity, serious and bloody trouble would supervene. He had rightly or wrongly made himself abnoxious to the Indians. They regarded him as despoiling them of lands. They said that Sir Francis had in the name of Her Majesty given them the Manitou Island as their exclusive and inalienable property while grass grew or water ran, and that Mr. McDougall, in utter scorn of that gift, ordered the white Commissioner of the Crown lands to survey some portions of the island. While they aggravated the alleged outrage by impinging on him the obnoxious name of one to enrich connections and relations, we tell the Ottawa Government that it made one mistake when it named Mr. McDougall for Governor. Let it not perpetuate that blunder by retaining him at the Northwest; for assuredly it would be set as a last desperate alternative, sending troops thither. There are in this province many gentlemen bordering on Indian blood, and they are the men the Government should consult until colonization has been organized.

PICTON, CANADA, November 18.—The schooner Thurston from Port Dalhousie, for Oswego, with wheat, is ashore at Nicholson Island, and will probably be a total loss.

The schooner Mont Eagle, reported ashore yesterday at West Point, is breaking up all the lumber coming ashore in every direction.

The schooner Prince Edward froze in while sailing down Long Reach, and had to remain there until the steamer Rochester came along and broke the ice.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Cherokee and Creek Indians in Council.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, November 19.—The Van Buren, Arkansas, *Press* correspondence from Lalequah, November 3d, says the Cherokee Council convened there on the first, and organized by electing Arch S. Craper President of the Senate, and Stand Whirlwind Speaker of the Council. The Downing men are greatly in the majority. His administration is popular. Much business is before the Council. Acts of great moment will go through this session, among which are securing the rights of citizens in the States and their property. The Indians are prosperous, feeling each every day the necessity of being united as one nation. The old feuds are dying out. There is great talk about railroads among members of the Council.

The Creek Council adjourned on the 23rd, when it was thought some trouble might be raised, as the land imbroglio has again sprung up, threatening mischief. It is thought the Creek government is strong enough to maintain itself against all agitations and disturbances.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Official returns from the State of New York shows Nelson's majority to be 20,566. The total vote is only 641,196. Republican decrease from last year is 109,098—Democratic 99,476.

—Judge Wolffe, of the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction, has sued the St. Louis *Times* Company for the publication of a libelous article, reflecting on his competency as a Judge. He claims $25,000 damages.

—Yesterday evening a small boat upset in the bay at Erie. Frederick Mehl, aged seventeen, swam ashore but died from exposure and cold. This is the third of the Mehl brothers who have lost their lives in Presque Isle Bay.

—A private letter received yesterday reports a fire at Fort Sully, Dakotah Territory, which destroyed one million dollars worth of Government stores. The entire post narrowly escaped destruction.

—Hudson E. Ridge, purchaser of the Pacific railroad stock owned by St. Louis county, paid the county court, yesterday, by a check on the Bank of Commerce of New York. The amount received will be appropriated to the purchase of county bonds.

—A Kentucky drover named West, was mysteriously murdered near Tallahatchie, Mississippi, a few days since and his person robbed of everything of value. A man named Moore, who accompanied the drover, has been arrested on suspicion.

NATIONAL VIRTUE THE PRICE OF NATIONAL GREATNESS.

A Thanksgiving Sermon by the Rev. John Scarborough, of Trinity Church, Delivered Thursday, November 18th, 1869.

"Happy are the people that are in such a case."—Ps. 144, 15v.

We greet with a most cordial welcome the return of our National holiday. The quiet of our ordinarily busy thoroughfares, and the almost universal cessation of labor, show how completely this day has won its way to popular favor, and how heartily it is enjoyed by the great body of the people. There is not a State to-day in all this broad Union that is not devoutly engaged in its observance. The doors of Christian temples stand invitingly open and songs of "Harvest Home" are going up from joyous hearts and lips in honor of Him who has crowned the year with His goodness, and blessed the labors of the husbandman with an abundant return. And it is only right and proper that a nation calling itself Christian, should thus acknowledge in open day its dependence on Him who has ordained Summer and Winter, seed-time and harvest, as His unfailing witnesses of His covenant-mercy with men. This day's service rightly interpreted, is a public profession of the nation's faith in a personal God, and in an overruling Providence. It rebukes the shallow sophistry of those who prate about the dogmas of the intellect, and fatalist. It is intended to keep alive in us, and minds the great foundation truth of Revealed Religion, that "God is King in all the earth."

But apart from its character as a religious festival, indeed it is the only religious festival of the whole year that bears the seal of the State, and is therefore binding on all with an equal obligation. I say, apart from its character as a religious festival, I greet its coming as a civil holiday—a day of respite and relaxation for the over-worked minds and bodies of men. And I wish from my heart such days were multiplied. In the struggle of life application and toil are incessant. Men live faster and more now than they could in ten a century ago. Life is intensified, the mind is on the rack, men go sad to their business, the heavy burden of anxiety pressing on them without intermission wears them out prematurely, leaving them a prey to some nervous malady, with all their pains and trials with an early death. This my mind, one of the urgent questions of this day is, how to provide the people with the means of rational and elevating enjoyment. It is just as important as to stimulate enterprise or cherish industry. Unfortunately, most of the amusements within the reach of the people are of such a character as to corrupt and debase, instead of elevating them. Many of them are shocking to all sense of modesty and decency. They entice the young and throw them in the way of temptation and snares, and work the ruin of too many. But days like this, that are a real respite, strengthen the best part of our nature, develop the social feeling, and, instead of leading the young from their homes, bring the family together, and afford ample opportunity for the purest and healthiest enjoyment, while they relieve from toil and give the poor jaded mind brief space for relaxation. If on no higher ground than this, I would gladly welcome the return of this day, a national institution of such. But when to this is added the fact already alluded to—that it is a public acknowledgement of God's over ruling and governing power in the affairs of men, the day is lifted up to a far higher plane than one of simply social enjoyment. It takes its place then among the high and holy festivals of the christian year—and deserves to be had in honor among us—I have chosen, therefore, as the key-note of this morning's service the declaration of one who by virtue of a prophet's eye a happy condition of things which has almost literally come to pass among us. And in view of that, compared with the unsettled affairs of his own day, he exclaimed, "happy are the people that are in such a case." He longed and prayed for a victory that might bring a lasting peace. And peace has been truly styled to be "the mother of all earthly blessings to communities and the families that compose them." Its fruits are thus briefly summed up—"that our sons may grow up as the young plants, and that our daughters may be as the polished corners of the temple, that our garners may be full and plenteous with all manner of store; that our sheep may bring forth thousands and ten thousands in our streets; that our oxen may be strong to labor; that there be no decay, nor leading into captivity, and no complaining in our streets." Such a vision of national prosperity may well excite the hasty exclamation, "happy are the people that are in such a case!" In such a description there is nothing lacking of all the elements that combine to the composition of temporal felicity. With sons and daughters growing up, amid the refining influence of christian society—ornaments for their thought and beauty; with granaries and storehouses overflowing in the midst of fields with flocks and herds, thriving and increasing, free from hostile invasion or domestic complaint—so that there is no irruption of aliens into the commonwealth, and no leading away of any part of the people into foreign captivity, when all these conditions are fulfilled—surely such a people may well be called pre-eminently happy!

And, dear brethren, I ask you, could there be written a truer description of the position in which we find ourselves to-day? We are at peace with all the world, and at peace among ourselves—There is not a cloud so big as a mans hand, to obscure the bright look out. All the necessaries of life are abundant. The fields, the gardens and the orchards have poured into the lap of America their most bountiful yield. Labor is in ready demand and well rewarded—all the Avenues of business are thriving and healthy, if not as profitable as in some of the years recently past. There has been neither blight nor mildew, pestilence in any quarter of the land. The affairs of the Government, are being wisely and ably managed. The vast debt that loomed so formidably in the past, is being gradually diminished. Confidence is gaining strength in the hearts of the people. The voice of disaffection is scarcely—if at all heard. Political complications that seemed to threaten danger have all been solved, and the whole country has adopted itself in a wonderfully brief space of time, to the new order of things. The material resources of the country it would be almost impossible to tell, and the vast enterprise which has more than kept pace with the demands of the age is a marvel in the eyes of the civilized world. In this respect the past year will be memorable especially, for having witnessed the completion of an enterprise, greater perhaps than was ever before undertaken on this continent, certainly greater than was ever before accomplished in so brief a space. I mean the joining together of the two oceans by iron bands that stretch across a continent of thousands of miles! When the lightning flashed the great feat accomplished and the last rail laid, no wonder there was rejoicing, for now indeed is likely to be realized the vague dreams of early explorers, that this continent is to be the highway between Asia and Europe, and on this western side of the Atlantic the great balance-sheet of the commercial world shall be kept. The continuous stream of immigration continues unabated, bringing much of the wealth and enterprise of older countries to our shores and filling up our prairies and valles of the West with a thrifty and industrious population. The South, too, has risen from the dust and ashes of defeat, and burying the dead issues of the past, has shown a vigor and strength far healthier than ever before. After several years of unprecedented failure in her great staple, the present year finds her rich once more. Her harbors are filled with vessels from other lands seeking and bearing away her products which are better than gold. The busy hum of the spindle and the clattering of the loom are now heard along her own great streams and in her crowded cities, the sure marks, not only of prosperity, but of the fact that the question of labor is settled for all time, and the problem which philosophers of the past were unable to agree about, has quietly settled itself. I might go on by the hour to enumerate the infallible marks of prosperity that meet the eye whether we look east or west, north or south, and surely it is no vain boasting, nor hyperbole to adopt the very words of my text and say literally of that which to its inspired author was only a beautiful vision, but to us is a reality. "Happy are the people that are in such a case." Any candid observer of facts, any intelligent person who gives time or thought to matters of public economy will bear me witness that I have not overdawn nor colored too highly the picture of our material prosperity. So far as I have read history, it is without a parallell in all the past, and therefore should excite in us a degree of thankfulness, commensurate with His favor and loving kindness, who alone can give the power to get wealth or retain it.

But dear brethren I must in all candor own that there is another side to this picture, not so flattering to our pride, not so pleasing to contemplate, *our national wealth and prosperity, are our national danger*, the rock which may strand, or shiver the vessel to atoms. The sudden acquisition of large fortune is as dangerous to the nation as to the individual. "Jesurun grew fat and kicked." The Bible tells us, and that is even the danger with great or uninterrupted prosperity. It is apt to lead men into reckless and extravagant modes of living—which can only eventuate in decay and ruin. Other nations have solved this problem to their hurt, and ought to be our sufficient warning. I very much fear that in all our notions, and in all our philosophy of life, we are falling into the grossest forms of materialism; so that the question uppermost in the mind and first on the tongue, is not whether this or that course of action in any given case is right and honorable—is unselfish or beneficial to others—*but will it pay? Is there anything in it?* Multiply words to show how that such a low view would rob life of all that is truly ennobling, and make man a mere creature of self! Nay, it will enter into his very religion, destroying everything like faith or trust in God, and leading him always to seek for "*a quid pro quo*" in everyact of beneficence or charity. Religion, Philanthropy, Patriotism, hardly deserve the title, when they are made purely as a paying investment. O, may it not be written of us as it is of this world hath lifted up their eyes." Better, a thousand times better, misfortune, adversity, loss of all things, than that our very manhood should be eaten out by the vile canker of materialism.

There are other signs of the times, by no means unhopeful or conducive to an enduring strength, which, in the midst of our boasted prosperity, we shall do well to heed, and, if possible, correct. While, therefore, I shun on principle the discussion of any question that may be said to belong to the field of mere politics—questions of State policy that divide men into parties—questions that are without any moral significance, and about which men may and do differ honestly. Yet there are certain other topics on which I desire to speak a word about which I desire to speak in terms so plain that none can possibly misunderstand them. Universal custom allows to this day a wide range of subjects, and grants to the pulpit a freedom in choosing which other days do not. Of this I gladly avail myself.

One of the sorest evils, one that is a constant drain on honest industry, is *the spirit of speculation so rife among us.* I suppose this in some measure an inheritance from the late war, when values of all sorts were fluctuating and uncertain. The success of a small number in acquiring wealth by a single stroke of fortune, has lured many a young man to his ruin by exciting similar hopes, and thus unfitting him for any honest calling. How many have thus been ruined for time and eternity, no earthly record can tell.

The State has very wisely put her ban upon the lottery and made it an offence for any one to put such temptation in the way of the innocent or the unwary. And I most sincerely hope the day will speedily come when similar action shall be taken for the prevention of gambling associations for gambling, or else put them under such restrictions as shall be a safeguard against their machinations. It is a mystery that I cannot understand, how men that profess and call themselves Christians, can lend themselves to schemes and combinations for advancing the price of the poor man's loaf—without, at the same time, renouncing their claim to be called disciples! "He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him; but blessings shall be upon the head of him that selleth it." The daily transactions of business conducted every day is a mere fiction. Buying and selling are only convenient names, covers under which wagers are made and taken on the rise or fall of values. Men may use mild phrases to designate the business, but the unrighteousness and sins of impurity, that are all too prevalent among us—which I cannot even name here. There is much here to sadden and depress the devout heart—much that we as Christians should labor and pray to change. A friend of mine, in describing his descent, by a ladder, down the throat of a mine, many hundreds of feet into the bowels of the earth, said, that could his eye have measured the entire distance at one glance he would never have dared to venture. But the darkness concealed the danger while the hope that the next step might reach the bottom enabled him to continue his descent without realizing his peril. So it may be, dear brethren, with these backward and downward steps of society. Could we see at once just where they will finally lead us, we would be appalled and shrink back in terror. But because they are gradual, and we are all the while hoping for a favorable change, the sad work goes on. Though only a step at a time is taken, the body politic loses its hold on virtue, and destruction is the certain end. But if we look to other nations for a pattern to model after, we shall find all these faults intensified many fold, and greater ones existing, without any of the compensations that we are enjoying here. I have faith in God, since he has thus far brought us on our way in safety through so many perils. He has, I verily believe, great designs in store for this American Continent, and His goodness and mercy in the past have only been the forecastes of His favor in the future. I have also faith in the people, with all the corrupting influences that surround them, the hearts of the vast majority are strongly wedded to virtue. When the rulers and those high in power were caught again on the point of seizing our blessed Land unlawfully, that they might take insant vengeance on Him, we are told that they were only restrained "*by fear of the people.*" And this is only an illustration of what has always been. The mass of the people are the last to lose their hold on right and virtue. The people have warded off destruction in the past, and in the future, they will again, if need be, interpose and save us.

I have touched very briefly on some public matters that seem to my mind important. But there is an aspect of this day which I have not yet named, the most pleasing and I doubt not the most profitable of all. I will not lift the veil that screens the social feast, and the assembled family from the gaze of the idle or the curious. Each heart has its own little store of joy which may not be disturbed, and each heart knoweth its own bitterness. There are happy reunions and purest joy to-day under many a roof. And there are tears and sadness under many another. The tender associations of the day perchance bring back to us the loving form of one who shared the last autumn's feast with us, but is now himself, or herself, a part of the gathered harvest in the Heavenly garner. The wound that time had partially healed will bleed afresh to-day. The mother will think of her boy who never came home, but sleeps among the honored dust of Gettysburg, the Shenandoah or the Wilderness. The widow will tell her son, with tearful eye, how his father fought and died for his country! Such sorrow is by the law of contradictions almost a secret joy. Let us forget, for one day if we can, the darker shadings of life. Let us lay our burdens down and keep the feast with a glad and willing mind. Surely when we count up all our mercies, we have enough to make our hearts overflow with thanks and our lips to break forth in joyfulness. Thousands of longing eyes are looking wistfully to this land of promise from over the seas, and saying in their earnest look, "happy are the people that are in such a case." And if I could express in all its weal the fullness of this wish, I would finish the verse and say, "yea blessed are the people who have the Lord for their God."

THE OLD GRAVEYARD QUESTION.

So much has been said and published on one side of this question, and with such injustice to the Commissioners, that a few words on the other side seem necessary.

In 1834 the Methodist Episcopal Church of

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1869.

TENNESSEE has rejected the XVth Article, and will disfranchise the colored race by her new Constitution—if she can and if she dares. The first condition is fortunately not likely to be attainable, or the second would follow as a matter of course.

WE publish this morning the sermon preached on Thanksgiving morning, in Trinity Chapel, by the Rector, Rev. JOHN SCARBOROUGH. This sermon is well suited to the times, it presents a fine grouping of the abundant and abounding blessings for which thanks are due, and also of the many causes for humiliation and shame that mar the face of society. It will well repay perusal.

THE *United Presbyterian* remarks apropos to the religious reunion of last week, that "the enthusiasm was not remarkable, except in a few cases of excitable persons, not members of either Assembly, but more officious than any who were", and it adds:

We could wish that our own Church was better understood by them, and that some practicable basis might be offered on which we could come together and present a united front of Calvinistic Presbyterianism in this land. That may be in the future. For the present we can work in our different organizations largely for a common cause; and we should seek to do it as fraternally, harmoniously and efficiently as possible.

TEN MILLIONS MORE, for November! So goes on the work of reducing the public debt. These simple figures, which the Federal Treasury sends out month after month, all pointing one way, and which the people hear as regularly as the month comes around, have completed the irreparable ship-wreck of the once great party which persists in opposing the course of public justice and the maintenance of the public faith. Republicanism has done much to justify itself by its preservation and advancement of our domestic peace, and by its impartial and successful support of the public dignity in all international relations, but it finds in its magnificently successful conduct of the public finances the most convincing argument to disarm its political enemies. The Secretary's monthly expositions are killing the Democratic party most effectually. Unless that party, or what remains of it, can contrive some plan to lay Mr. BOUTWELL, and the policy which he administers, by the heels, there will not survive enough of them, by 1872, to fill their electoral tickets in the thirty-seven States.

THE Indian Peace Commission, of which our excellent fellow-citizen, Mr. BRUNOT, is now the Chairman, has recently been in session at Washington, preparing a report upon the doings of the season. Messrs. BRUNOT and BISHOP were the only members who have personally visited the Indian country. They spent five weeks among the wildest tribes of the South, accomplishing results which have the heartiest approval of the Board and of the officials at Washington. Other members supervised the extensive purchases of Indian goods in the Eastern markets. This proves to be the first year in the history of our Indian affairs that our savage annuitants have not been cheated in either the quantity or quality of goods supplied to them; that treaties have not been systematically violated by our own agents and citizens; that their reservations have not been encroached upon by intruding swindlers, under the protection of dishonest agents; the first year which has not been disfigured by a bloody outbreak of the frontier tribes. The Commission, imperfectly executed in many of its details as it has been, has proved a decisive success, and Congress will sustain and enlarge its powers for still greater usefulness.

THE remains of the late GEORGE PEABODY are borne to his native land by a combined fleet of English, American and French war ships. Thus the three leading maritime powers of the world veil the insignia of war with the funeral emblems which signify, alike for individuals and for nations, a peace which promotes all comprehension, and unites in the most imposing ceremonial which could mark the tribute of a common civilization, irrespective of nationalities, not to a dead American citizen, but to the latest and most conspicuous benefactor of the race. The Republic will, we are quite sure, receive these remains as a sacred and perpetual trust, and with the funeral solemnities which shall equally befit the memory to be honored end the national dignity. We should not suffer the official representatives of two great European nations to stand alone by his last resting place. It is highly proper that not only the State of Massachusetts, but the Federal Government should make timely arrangements to receive the remains, and escort them to the tomb. For the first time in the annals of civilization a Congress of the nations celebrates the obsequies of a simple citizen. His earthly victories were wholly in the interest of peace, and bear their fruit in blessings to all mankind. The scene soon to be presented in the humble cemetery at Danvers will be one without parallel, for its sublime interest, in the history of the world.

THE leaven of discontent is working in the Canadian mind. In the leading provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, the sentiment of loyalty to the mother country and of attachment to the colonial relation, still predominates over a distinct but comparatively powerless desire for independence and, in some quarters, for annexation to the Republic. But the leaven has been hidden in the edges, in British Columbia, along the Red River, and in the insular provinces of the extreme North-east. On the Pacific coast the colonists have for two years past been outspoken for an early absorption into our nationality. Nova Scotia is becoming every day manifestly more and more of the same way of thinking, and now the people of the Red River, in the heart of the Continent, openly demand the recognition of their right to legislate for and be governed by themselves. The policy of the Home government has expressly encouraged this general direction of the colonial preferences. The Red River revolt brings the question to a sharp point. If an unwelcome Governor be forced upon that province, the anti-colonial sentiment must be intensified at once throughout the British Possessions. If the protest of Red River be acquiesced in by the authorities of the New Dominion, the precedent will be too seductive to stand alone very long. In this disturbed position of Canadian politics, we must doubt the wisdom of introducing, from the American side, the new element of a reciprocity treaty which could not but have effect to check the present rapid growth of American opinions over the border.

THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

The navigation of the seas which stretch around the northern shores of America and Asia have long since been found to be shut, for all practical purposes, by ever-during ice. True, within a few years, one or two exploring ships did struggle through from Davis's to Behring's straits; but the old dream of a Northwest Passage has not been realized, and for more than three hundred and fifty years the commerce of Europe and America, with the populous countries of Southern and Eastern Asia, both continental and insular, has been carried around the Cape of Good Hope. The great trading parties have all been on the northern side of the Equator, but the continents of Africa, on one side, and of America on the other, forced this maritime commerce far down into the southern hemisphere.

It is somewhat remarkable that new avenues of commerce, the result of bold enterprise and consummate engineering skill, should have been almost simultaneously opened between Europe and America, on the one side, and Asia and its numerous archipelagoes on the other. A few months ago the Pacific Railroad was completed and opened, giving to the world a passage to China, Japan and India by a westward route, following in all its course, across two oceans and a continent, almost the same parallel of latitude, thus achieving the feat of which Columbus fondly dreamed, when he turned the prows of his vessels, as he supposed, towards the Indies. And now, in the same year, a ship canal opens a passage from the Mediterranean to the Red sea, giving another route, eastward, to the "Indies," entirely within the Northern Hemisphere.

Thus a circle of travel, of commerce and of empire, has been formed around the globe not far from midway between the equator and the northern pole, on which it will soon become a common thing for tourists to start from America or Europe, and travel either westward or eastward, as they please, until they come round again to the place of starting. The progressive civilization of the United States and of Western Europe, which opened this world encircling thoroughfare, will follow it, and break up and sweep away the non-progressive civilization of Asia, giving new life, new ideas, new faith, and new politics to those swarming millions who have discovered within the last two decades that they are utterly powerless to resist it.

It is not probable that much year will result from the opening of this new highway around the globe. Japan and China will be morally, socially and politically revolutionized, but not conquered in the old, barbaric sense of the word. Indeed they have already succumbed to the force brought to bear upon them by the great commercial nations of Christendom, and have opened their ports to commerce and their countries to Christian teachers, which is all that is demanded.

It is a notable fact that during the present century the power of every Mohammedan and pagan nation and tribe in the world has come to naught. The Ottoman, the Chinese, the Japanese, and the Burman Empires are all destitute of power to resist the demands of the Christian nations, and in fact are hardly able to maintain themselves. They seem to be melting away before the resistless energy of those progressive nations; and now that this mighty globe-engirdling highway has been opened, they will be carried along by the current, while all their effete institutions will be left behind, abandoned and forgotten.

No people on earth ever occupied so advantagious, so commanding, a position as those of this country now do, having Europe on one side and Asia on the other—the masters of the Pacific and the natural allies and guardians of all the feeble states of Central and South America. Their civilization being intensely aggressive, yet not at all oppressive, but the very opposite, their influence will be felt on the opposite side of the Pacific more than that of all the rest of the world combined. But the best of all is, that that influence will be exerted for good, not for evil; to raise up, not to crush; to emancipate, not to enslave; to give a better life not to destroy what there is. A blessed, and ennobling faith, upon which the soul of man can safely and joyfully rest, will be given in place of gloomy superstitions which have failed to elevate their devotees in this life, or give them hope in that to come.

All these stupendous movements are confined to the northern hemisphere. What destiny may await the southern hemisphere, Africa, South America and Australia, is not now so apparent. But that they will share in the mighty onward movements of the north cannot be doubted. More isolated, separated by wider oceans, they cannot be linked together as Asia, Europe and North America now are, and therefore each must necessarily follow the lead of the great northern division with which it is most closely allied.

DIVERSE BIBLICAL VERSIONS.

A teacher of a Boston public school was prosecuted for an illegal assault, committed, as alleged, upon a pupil of Catholic parentage, who, in obedience to the commands of his parents and his priest, refused to join in the daily repetition of the Ten Commandments by the scholars. The legality of thus requiring this repetition, and the consequent legality of the punishment for non-compliance with it, were the questions before the magistrate. His decision was in favor of the teacher, under the present laws of Massachusetts. But we refer to the case that we may quote, from the correspondence of the New York *World*, this interesting statement, as follows:

The trial, however, was mainly useful in developing what the Catholic Church deems the objectionable features of the King James version of the Bible, so far as it relates to the Ten Commandments. This precise point, I apprehend, is not fully understood by those who, upon other points, discuss the question of the Bible in common schools with much intelligence. The difference between the Douay version of the Bible and the King James version can best be seen by taking as an example the 20th chapter Exodus, which contains the decalogue. I give side by side:

Catholic version.	*Protestant version.*
III.	III.
Thou shalt not have strange Gods before me.	Thou shalt have no other Gods before me.
IV.	IV.
Thou shalt not make to thyself a graven thing, nor the likeness of anything that is in the heaven above, or in the earth beneath, nor of those things that are in the water under the earth.	Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in the heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth.
V.	
Thou shalt not adore them, nor serve them; for I am the Lord thy God, a mighty, jealous, visiting the iniquity of fathers upon the children, &c.	Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them; for I the Lord thy God, am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, &c.

While the fourth verse of this twentieth chapter commands, according to our Protestant version, that we shall not make unto ourselves "any graven *image*," the Roman Catholic version declares we shall not make unto ourselves "a graven *thing*." This controversy therefore, turns upon the use of the word "image" in the Protestant, instead of the word "thing" which is found in the Roman Catholic version. Catholics insist that the word "*image*" is not only misused in the King James translation, but is so deliberately misused that no amount of charity can excuse the wicked purpose.

Another difference between the two versions, which Catholics assert to be material, is found in the fifth verse of this (20th) chapter. The King James version forbids to "bow down thyself to them," that is, to "graven images" referred to in the preceding (4th) verse. The Douay version, on the other hand, only forbids to "adore them," meaning thereby the "graven things" mentioned in the preceding (4th) verse of that version.

AMENITIES OF DEMOCRATIC JOURNALISM.

The annexed article from the Easton *Argus*, a Democratic print, is going the rounds of the press of that party. We present it here as a "specimem brick":

NUPTIALS OF MARY LINCOLN.—The preparations for Mrs. Lincoln's wedding are said to be well advanced, and it is also said that the ceremony will be solemnized early in December, in view of which facts, the editor of the Easton *Argus* thus moralizes: The "happy dog," as our readers have already been advised, is Count Schneidenbutzen, Grand Chamberlain to the Duke of Baden. Although this title is rather imposing it does not in the Count's own home imply either an impressive weight of dignity or a purse noticeably heavy. The Duke of Baden has small cash to spare and none to bestow on Grand Chamberlains, who have little to do about his Court, and who "come cheap" in a land where every fourth Dutchman is a Count or Baron. Indeed a moderate belly full of kraut and pumpernickel every Sunday is the only kind of "government pap" that ever distends the shrivelled skin of Schneidenbutzen, who is an uncommonly sorry specimen of the Teutonic nobility. The poor fellow is said to be in ecstacies over his good fortune in securing an heiress for a wife, and to be especially joyous in the prospect of falling into the vacant shirts, socks, breeches and shoes of the "late lamented," a large number of which have not yet followed his coats and hats to the junkshop. A pair of "the Martyr's" trousers is being cut down for Schneidenbutzen by Count Kotzenbratzen, the Grand Duke's tailor, S. being a short legged little fellow, while the late A. L. as everybody knows, strode the land on a pair of natural stilts.

It will be a funny sight, and one not without some melancholy suggestiveness, to behold Schneidenbutzen leading "Mary, relict of Abraham Lincoln, deceased," to the altar, clad in the veritable habiliments of his illustrious predecessor, his breeches shining with autographic grease spots left by White House dinners of the past—his little feet shaking about loose in a pair of Illinois boots a mile too big for them—and his tiny hands encased in a pair of those enormous yellow kids in which the fist of the Martyr was said to bear a striking resemblance to a canvassed Cincinnati ham. Poor Little S. For our part we don't grudge him a stitch of the sacred wardrobe. He will have earned it before he is done with Mary L., and as she only reserved after her bereavement those garments which nobody would buy, her new husband will begin his matrimonial career by falling into *uncommonly bad habits*.

Lake Superior Iron.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives the following interesting facts concerning the iron trade of the Lake Superior region. He says:

IRON DEPOSITS.

The men who used to frequent this region to trade with the Indians knew, as long ago as 1830, that iron existed in the hill. But it was not until 1846, just a quarter of a century ago, that any attempt was made to test the quality of the ore. The country was an unbroken wilderness. Dr. Jackson, of Boston, who visited Lake Superior in 1844, was shown a piece of the ore, and pronounced it of excellent quality. He informed Mr. Lyman Pray, of Charlestown, of the existence of ore, and that, according to the Indians, there was a "mountain" of it not far from Marquette. Mr. Pray at once started on an exploring expedition, reaching Superior, obtained an Indian guide, penetrated the forest, and found the hills filled with ore.

About the same time a gentleman named Everett visited the deposits, obtained half a ton of ore, which the Indians and half-breeds carried on their backs to the Camp River, and transported it to the lake in canoes.

The iron was smelted, but it was so different from the Pennsylvania that the iron-masters shook their heads. Some declared that it was of no particular value—that it could not be worked. The Pittsburgh iron-men pronounced it worthless. But Mr. Everett persevered; sent a small quantity to the Coldwater forge, where it was smelted and rolled into a bar, from which Mr. Everett made a knife blade. Mr. Everett was convinced that the metal was superior in quality to any other deposit in the country.

There are fourteen companies engaged in mining, two that have just commenced, while the others are well developed. The production of the twelve principal mines for the year 1868 will be seen from the following figures:

	Tons.
Jackson	134,707
Cleveland	192,213
Marquette	7,097
Lake Superior	105,745
New York	45,665
Lake Angeline	27,651
Edwards	17,988
Iron Mountain	3,856
Washington	35,757
New England	8,257
Champion	6,295
Barnum	11,380
Total	667,815

The increase over the production of the previous year is between forty and fifty thousand tons. I am informed that the production for 1869 will probably be about 650,000 tons. The entire production of all the mines up to the close of 1868 is 2,300,000 tons.

Iron mining in this region has only just begun—it is yet in its infancy, and yet the value of the mental produced last year amounts to about $18,000,000.

The average cost of mining and delivering the ore in cars at the mines, is estimated at about $2 per ton. The ore is shipped to Cleveland at a cost of $4 35, making $6 35 when laid on the dock in that city, where it is readily sold for $8, leaving a profit of about $1 65 per ton to the shipper. Perhaps, including insurance and accidents, the profit may be reduced to $1 25 per ton. It will be seen that this is a very remunerative operation.

About one hundred furnaces in Ohio and Pennsylvania use Lake Superior ore almost exclusively, while others mix it with the ores of those regions.

A large amount of ore is smelted at Lake Superior, where charcoal is used. The forests in the vicinity of the mines are rapidly disappearing. The wide-spreading sugar maple, the hardy yellow birch, the feathery hackmatack, and ever green hemlock are slike tumbled into the coal pit to supply fuel for the demands of commerce.

The coal consumed per ton in smelting costs about eleven cents per bushel. For smelting a ton of the best ore about 109 bushels are required; for a ton of the poorest ore, about 140 bushels, giving an average of $4 per ton. The cost of mining is, as has already been stated, about $2 per ton. To this must be added furnace labor, interest on capital employed, insurance, freight, commission, making the total cost about $35 a ton. As the iron commands the highest price in the market, it will be seen that the iron companies of Lake Superior are having an enormous income.

I doubt if there is any more lucrative enterprise in the country than iron mining around Lake Superior. It is a region of the country that is rapidly increasing in population, and which has a great future.

How to Invest Money.

Many of our readers, in common with a very large class of people having money to invest, desire satisfactory assurance as to which of the multitude of securities offered in the market are worthy of their confidence.

The Government, by weekly purchases of its own bonds, is now releasing invested capital at the rate of over one hundred millions per annum. The majority of this capital thus being released is of the class that avoids speculative and business risks and seeks safe and solid investment, with a reasonable income. Meanwhile, the general prosperity of the country is leading to rapid accumulations of similar capital in the hands of prudent people, who desire to have it securely invested.

As all cannot make close investigation for themselves, but must rely to some extent upon the judgment and experience of others, it is of very great importance that the best authorities in such matters should be pointed out.

We are happy to be able to say that from a long personal acquaintance with Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, and their principles of business, we believe their judgment to be so good, and their discrimination as to what they offer and recommend for investment as scrupulous and conscientious, that their consent to negotiate a loan may be received as very satisfactory evidence of its soundness and value. —*Hearth and Home.*

The San Domingo Business.

The simple truth, in regard to the San Domingo affair, is this. The President was induced to believe that the acquisition of San Domingo would be valuable to the United States. Judge O'Sullivan, a gentleman conversant with the country and with President Baez, and who had lately negotiated a concession from the Dominican government to an American steamship company, assisted to convince Mr. Grant, and confirm his intention.

On the 24th of July Hon. Cornelius Cole, Senator from California, and a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, Gen. O. E. Babcock, of Gen. Grant's staff, and Judge O'Sullivan, sailed for San Domingo from New York—General Babcock carrying credentials from the President and Secretary Fish to General Buenaventura Baez, President of the Dominican Republic. On reception they met with from Baez and the members of his administration, their conversations with the people, and their travel and researches through the island and around the coast, satisfied Senator Cole and General Babcock as well as Judge O'Sullivan, that the government and inhabitants were, on the whole, not only willing, but anxious, for annexation to the United States, and that the country was decidedly worth annexing.

Senator Cole left San Domingo on the 1st of September. General Babcock remained until later in October, pursuing his researches and holding frequent conferences with President Baez. Judge O'Sullivan came on soon after General Babcock, and arrived in New York before the 1st of the present month. In the meantime a memorandum submitted to General Babcock by President Baez had been sent on to Washington. This was followed by two additional memorandums or propositions, the last of which, it is understood, was brought on by General Babcock in person, and embodied the main terms of the proposed annexation—upon which, after certain questions had been asked by this government and replied to—Baez and his Cabinet were agreed.

This latest proposition was, in brief, that the United States shall assume possession of San Domingo, granting it a territorial government identical with the other territorial governments within the jurisdiction of the United States, with the same right with other territories to elect in the future to become a State; the condition being that the Dominican people shall first decide by vote to allow such possession, and that the United States shall assume the debt and other obligations of the Dominican government, amounting to something more than $1,000,000.

President Grant, Secretary Fish, and the Cabinet generally discussed the proposition and accepted it—if the statistics of the resources of San Domingo which accompanied it were correct—as a fair basis of negotiation.

The administration took immediate measures to push the negotiation, pending the meeting of Congress. As the tenure of Baez and his administration—the only authorities with which the treaties could be continued—has all along been rendered somewhat insecure by the revolutionary troubles on the island, it was of the first importance that that tenure should not be destroyed. Therefore a confidential understanding had been entered into, that this government should "sustain" Baez until the negotiation proceeded to its conclusion. With this understanding the United States steamer Albany was got in readiness at the Brooklyn Navy yard, and laden heavily with warlike material; and on that vessel General Babcock and the new commissioners, Gen. English and another, sailed for San Domingo last Wednesday. The Severn and the Swatara have since sailed to join the United States squadron in the West Indies. Special instructions have been sent to the commander of that squadron in view of the supposed exigencies of this case.

The intention is, (1) that the three commissioners who go out from this government shall come to a more definite understanding, in detail, with Baez and his cabinet, and other representative Dominicans upon the subject; (2) that to secure that understanding—if the Dominican government so elects—commissioners shall be appointed by Baez to come to Washington and make their own representations directly to our government; (3) that after the understanding, or basis, in detail is arrived at, the Dominican people shall vote upon it, and that in the meantime any disturbance of the proceeding on the island, if outside of it, shall be restrained, over-awed, or put down by the power of the United States; that if by that vote they decide for annexation, the agreement should be submitted to the United States Senate for ratification; and that then, and not till then, formal possession of the island shall be taken by the United States. This government had hoped, of course, to keep the negotiation quite secret until after the expected ratification by the Senate, but that was impossible.

The extraordinary naval force now stationed in these waters, and the instructions given, shows that the administration has anticipated some possible objection, or interference by Spain. San Domingo is only forty miles from the coast of Cuba. The hoisting of the United States flag over the former island, *might* be regarded (in view of the known sympathies of this Government and its supposed "designs on Cuba") as a menace!

As to the acquisition of San Domingo, it is to be understood that *only a part* of the island is to be surrendered to us. San Domingo and Hayti are one and the same island; but the eastern or north-eastern part of it is under the dominion of Salnave, and the western or south-western part is under the government of Baez. The French language is spoken by the eastern population, the Spanish language on that part of the island near-est Cuba. The area of the territory proposed to be ceded to the United States is between fifteen and twenty thousand square miles, or about one half the island. The population of this territory numbers about 160,000. The revenue last year was, in round numbers, $800,000.—*N. Y. World.*

Protection Good for the Operative.

So much cant is now used by free trade writers against the American manufacturers as monopolists, and especially against the Pennsylvania iron-masters, that we ask the attention of our readers to the subjoined extract from the *Industrial American*, showing clearly that the workman in our iron establishments receives his full share of the benefits of protection:

"Perhaps general statements, averages, and even official statistics, have not so much weight as a simple and direct report of one particular case. We have before us a letter dated in March last, and written by Mr. Rodgers, of Race, Pontypore, South Wales, to his brother residing in a manufacturing town in the interior of Pennsylvania. Mr. Rogers is employed as filler at a blast furnace, and says he is doing well, earning 25s. a week, and he gives the cost of living as follows: Flour, 8s. 6d. to 10s per 56 pounds; butter, 1s. 6d. per pound; cheese, 9d. to 10d. per pound; beef and mutton, 6d. to 9d. per pound; bacon, 10d. to a shilling per pound.

"Furnace filling is a superior grade of labor, usually enabling the men to work every day in the month, and to make good wages; when, as is the case in this country, they are paid by the day.

"During the month of March last the fillers at blast furnaces in the manufacturing towns of Pennsylvania to which we have alluded, made full time and $53 01 wages. The prices they at that time paid for the articles of food named by the Welshman in his letter were as follows: Flour, $8 50 per barrel; beef, 17 cents per pound; butter, 45 cents per pound; cheese, 29 cents per pound; bacon, 21 cents per pound.

"We have taken the wages and the average prices of the Welsh letter writer, and turned them into United States currency, at the gold average for the month of March of 1, 32, and make the following contrast with wages and cost of living in Pennsylvania:

Wages in Wales, per month of 31 days	$25 16
Wages in Pennsylvania	53 01
COST OF LIVING.	

Flour, bbl.	Butter.	Cheese.	Beef.	Bacon.
Wales	42 lbs.	74 lbs.	161 lbs.	178 lbs.	123 lbs.
Penna.	1522 lbs.	318 lbs.	180 lbs.	312 lbs.	476 lbs.

"The respective month's wages converted into either of these five articles would contrast as follows:

Flour.	Butter.	Cheese.	Beef.	Bacon.
Wales	672 lbs.	74 lbs.	161 lbs.	178 lbs.	123 lbs.
Penna.	1522 lbs.	318 lbs.	180 lbs.	312 lbs.	476 lbs.

"The Pennsylvania workman whose expense account we have examined had but a small family, and did not buy any bacon in the month of March, and but little cheese, his consumption of the articles we are comparing being as follows: Beef, 32 pounds; flour, 112 pounds; butter, 11 pounds; cheese, half pound. If we suppose the Welshman to have made the same purchases, he would find but $17 56 in his pocket to apply to other expenses, while the Pennsylvania workman had $37 62 left, a difference of more than $20 in favor of the United States."

A favorite argument with our American free-traders has been that protection did not benefit the operative, because the cost of living was so high that the purchasing power of his wages enabled him to live no better than the foreign workman, if as well. We now see by actual comparison how the case really stands, and as a matter of course the American operative is the best off.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* says: "The Senators and Representatives of Allegheny county have unanimously agreed to support Robert W. Mackey for re-election as Treasurer of the State. As the Republicans have a decided majority in the Legislature, the selection of a Democrat is beyond the domain of debate, we therefore think the election of Mr. Mackey is not only settled, but he is the best man for the office that party has on hand. There has not been a whisper of complaint against his management of the finances that we have heard, and he is entitled to all the credit which belongs to a faithful and intelligent discharge of a responsible official trust."

DR. KEYSER

May be consulted every day until 1 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, and from 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

Deafness,
Discharge from the Ears,
Polypus,
Buzzing and Singing Noises in the head,
Diseases of the Eye,
Blindness,
Catarrh of the Head,
Laryngitis,
Rachitis,
Bronchitis,
Asthma, and
Consumption,
as well as Diseases of the Heart and the Digestive Apparatus,
Neerosis,
Ulcerated Limbs,
Tan Morphew,
Scrofula,
and the various Diseases of the Skin and Hair.

DR. KEYSER would respectfully invite those who have failed to get Relief from other sources to inquire into his mode of treatment.

MALARIOUS FOGS.

Countless millions of cubic feet of malarious vapor reek from the moist earth every twenty-four hours during the month of November. This evaporated moisture is the active principle which begets fever and ague, bilious remittents, indigestion, dysentery, bilious cholic, rheumatism, and many other ailments which prevail more generally in the Fall than at other seasons, and some of which, in low, swampy regions and new clearings, take the form of virulent epidemics. The best safeguard against these comes and goes of memory, indolence, mental emission, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to impede marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore illicit with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Suppression or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, pruritis, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than the jack at all practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases, that can be had at the office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or called, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Office No. 9 WYLIE STREET, (near Court House,) Pittsburgh.

NOTICES.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, November 11th, 1869.

PITTSBURGH AND CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Consolidated Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, Pittsburgh, on the FIFTH MONDAY, SIXTH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN H. PAGE, JR., Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GREAT BARGAINS IN MILLINERY,

AT

91 Federal St., Allegheny.

BARGAINS THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

FIFTY CENTS will buy a Velvet Hat. ONE DOLLAR will buy a Velvet Hat trimmed with Plume. TEN CENTS will buy a pair of Shell Bracelets.

ONE DOLLAR is all we charge for Frame, Lining and Making a Velvet Bonnet, old or new.

Ladies' Suits made to order and handsomely trimmed for FIVE and SIX DOLLARS.

Hat Frames, TEN CENTS.

Fash Ribbons and Fancy Ribbon Bows, cheap; Dress Trimmings, Fancy Fringes, Chantilly's Woolen Sacques, Ladies' Opera Hoods, Infants' Cloaks, Ladies' Kid Gloves in all desirable shades, Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, Lace Handkerchiefs, new styles. Jet Jewelry of every description, style and price, at

MRS. ROBB'S,

91 Federal Street, Allegheny.

no20:49

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 15, 1869.

BONDS FOR SALE.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly authorizing the issue of Sewerage Bonds, Councils, by date of October 14, 1869, authorized the said issue, said Bonds have been prepared and are now ready for sale.

These Bonds are of the denomination of

$500 AND $1,000,

and have ten years to run, bearing

SEVEN PER CENT.

interest, payable semi-annually at the Treasurer's Office. The faith credit and property of the city is pledged for their redemption. Parties desiring investment will find this a good opportunity. Apply to

W. M. PORTER,
CITY CONTROLLER.

Duff's College.

No. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBUEGH, PA.

THE OLDEST MERCANTILE COLLEGE IN AMERICA, and the ONLY one in which Book-keeping in all its branches is taught, from Harper & Bros. new edition of Duff's Bookkeeping, by teacher's of business experience.

Daily Instruction in Penmanship by WM. H. DUFF.

For our large 16 pp. quarto circular, containing full particulars, address

CHAS. P. DUFF, Secretary,
DUFF'S COLLEGE.

Evening Class from 7 to 9. no13:S&F

RIESICK & BRO.,

FIRE & BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES AND VAULTS,

NO DAMP, NO MOULD.

ENGINES AND MACHINERY,

BREWERY WORK, REPAIRING AND PUTTING-UP MACHINERY,

Cor. 17th and Pike Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

no16:n66

CABE, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

No. 96 WOOD STREET,
Third door above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WEATHER STRIPS.

WOOD AND RUBBER.

Warranted to exclude cold, wind, snow, dust, &c. For sale, and applied, by

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
no17 96 and 98 Sixth Street.

THANKSGIVING.—HOUSEKEEPERS TAKE NOTICE.—Spiced Minced Meat, Shaker Dried Corn, Hominy, Mo'asses, Green Corn, Peas and Asparagus, French Peas and Mushrooms, Fresh Peaches, Pears, Pine Apple, Sirawbe rries, &c. Wright's Fresh Oysters, Pulverized Herbs, Pickles, Sauces, &c., for sale at the Family Grocery store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW,
no17 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in

Government SECURITIES.

No. 5 Nassau Street, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 8, 1869.

To our Customers and Correspondents:

The surprising development of our national resources and the rapidity with which the Government is now enabled to reduce the national debt, by weekly purchases, render it apparent that the time is approaching when the Five-Twenty bonds may be funded at not over four or four and a half per cent. interest.

Meanwhile their high price, as compared with other classes of securities, paying an equitable rate of interest, is leading to general inquiry for more profitable forms of investment in which money may be safely invested.

During the war the necessities and peril of the Government, and the consequent cheapness of its securities, rendered them so attractive that from this cause, combined with the patriotic faith of the people in their safety, they absorbed almost the entire floating capital of the country, and diverted attention from other classes of securities which had been before deemed sufficiently conservative and sound to meet the wants of the most cautious investors.

The Government is no longer a borrower. It no longer needs the country's capital, but desires gratefully and honorably to repay it.

The rapid accumulation of capital for investment, and the reduction of the national debt and improvement of the national credit—rendering it certain that hereafter but a comparatively low rate of interest can be derived from investment in Government bonds—is compelling the search for other safe and well-guarded channels into which capital not employed in business may wisely flow.

The enterprises of Peace, no less needful in their time and place, for the common welfare, than were the waste and cost of War, now call for the capital which the Government no longer needs, and offer for it a remuneration which the Government need no longer pay, and in some cases a security as stable and enduring as the nation itself.

The desire to capitalize the premium which may now be realized upon Five-Twenty bonds, and which a material decline in Gold toward par, and the ability of the Government to fund them at a lower rate of interest, may at any time extinguish, is held by many holders who desire some satisfactory assurance as to which of the many low priced securities in the market would afford the necessary safety to justify an exchange.

The applications for information and advice which are addressed to us daily, show how universal is the desire for this assurance, as to what forms of investment more profitable than Government securities at present market rates, are entitled to the confidence of the investors.

The pressure of this want has led us to feel the importance of directing our own attention as bankers, our large experience and our facilities for obtaining reliable information—to the work of supplying it in some measure, and to offer the result of our inquiries to those who may be disposed to confide in our good faith and judgment.

We are unwilling to offer to our friends and the public anything which according to our best judgment is not as secure as the national obligations themselves, with which we have hitherto principally identified ourselves.

Since closing the GREAT CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD LOAN, which meets all these requirements, we have carefully examined many others, but have found no other which would fully do so, until the following was placed in our hands:

FIRST MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent Gold Bonds

OF THE

WESTERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

OF CALIFORNIA.

The Western Pacific Railroad connecting Sacramento with San Francisco, furnishes the final link in the extraordinary fact of an unbroken line of rail from the shore of the Atlantic to that of the Pacific.

It is 130 miles in length, including a short branch, and it will be the

METROPOLITAN LINE

Of the Pacific Coast,

connecting its chief cities, and traversing the garden of the rich and growing State of California, receiving, in addition to an immense and lucrative local traffic, the through business over the Union and Central Pacific Railroads—between the Eastern States and Sacramento.

It is completed, fully equipped, and in successful operation, and its earnings in October, the first full month, amounted to $105,000 in coin. The net earnings will, by a moderate estimate, amount to $600,000 per annum, in coin, while the interest on its Bonds will be but $168,000.

The value of the property and franchises is not less than

Ten Millions of Dollars,

and the amount of the mortgage is

$2,800,000.

The Bonds are $1,000 each, have thirty years to run, and will be sold at

Ninety, and Accrued Interest,

in currency. They are made payable, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, IN GOLD COIN, in the city of New York. Coupons due January and July 1st.

The near approach of the time when the United States can probably fund the greater portion of its Six per cent. debt, is naturally causing inquiry for other forms of investment, which will afford satisfactory security with the same rate of interest. THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS must have an immense advantage over all other securities based upon merely local or uncompleted railroad, and may be held with as much confidence as Government bond, or as first-class mortgages on New York City property.

The loan is small in amount. Its claims to confidence are apparent. It will be rapidly taken. Bonds will be delivered as the orders are received. Government Bonds received at their full market value in exchange.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKERS.

We buy and sell Government Bonds and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

no5:nwgwfs

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Another Lot of those Superior

DOUBLE WIDTH CORDED POPLINS

At 50 Cents,

The Best Dress Goods at the Price Offered This Season.

At 25 Cents,

DOUBLE WIDTH!

ALPACAS AND POPLINS.

At 12 1-2 Cents,

GOOD DARK DELAINES.

At 87 1-2 Cents,

WATERPROOF CLOTH.

At $1,00.

Waterproof Cloth.

GOOD BARGAINS IN

WHITE COUNTRY BLANKETS,
WHITE EASTERN BLANKETS,
COUNTRY FLANNELS,
SHIRTING FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES, &c., &c.,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

JUST OPENED

BY

JOSEPH HORN

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Hamilton, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Lynch, John Floyd, Jas. M. Marshall, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Bank ing business.

se16:6

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

my6

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,

Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1869. }

The money market was more buoyant to day, than for some time past. In governments a very decided upward movement was inaugurated from the improved tone of the European quotations based upon the surmises that the President's message will express a determination to bring our depreciated currency on a more steady basis, approaching the gold standard at an early day, and also recommending to Congress measures which will aim at a further reduction of the national debt. What aided the advance more directly is the fact that as soon as there is any upward movement in bonds so many rush to the market, to buy in anticipation of a higher market also the covering of a large short interest assists in sustaining the advanced quotations.

Gold was reported to have been put down to-day by artificial means, the so called washes, which have been unsuccessful within the last few weeks, but it is still our opinion that the market for gold at or above 124 was kept there by the efforts of the holders of stocks, who do all in their power to keep the money market easy for the sake of disposing of their watered stock and railroad bonds. On the other hand it is the government's policy to keep down gold, and if possible to put it lower before the meeting of Congress, in order to have such laws passed as are favorable to the policy of the administration. If President Grant was bound during the early fall, immediately after harvest, and before the election, to see gold high for the purpose of enabling the western producer to find a favorable market and good prices for his grain, cotton or tobacco, he must now be in favor of seeing everything else come down with grain. If the western farmer missed his favorable opportunity to sell while prices were high, he can not now complain, and the sooner he sells the better for him, and the mass of his creditors.

The highest quotation for gold was 126¾ to day, and the lowest 126½, at which, however, very few sales were made.

The stock market was very lively and fluctuations rapid within one per cent. Any attempt on the part of large holders of stock to sell, forces down the market at once, and the cliques have to rally the market themselves by purchases, the short interest being nearly all covered again.

Money remains easy on call, but the mercantile community have to submit to high rates; outside paper is heavily taxed. Business is inactive.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 126¾; Silver, 122: Eighty-one's, 117¾: Five Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do 1864, 113¾; do 1865, 113¾; do 1865, Convents, 116; do 1867, 116¾; do 1868, 115¾; Ten Forties, 107¾; Adams Express Company 57½; Merchants Union Express Company, 65½; American Express Company, 34; Western Union Telegraph, 35¾; Reading, 97¼; New York Central, 193¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wane & Chicago, 85¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¼; Michigan Southern, 88¾; Cleland & Pittsburgh, 82¼; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 103; Chicago & North Western, 70¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 85¾; 1854 127½.

EXCHANGE.

	Large.	Small.
London, par £	$6,28	$6,35
Paris, per franc	24½	26¼
Berlin, thaler	94½	96
Frankfort, florins	55	56½

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 126¾; United States 6's, 1881, 117¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do 1864, 115¾; do. 1865, 113¾; Ten-Forties, 107¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 116; do. do. 1867, 116¼; do. do. 1868, 116; Due Compounds, —; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 107¾; Lake Superior 96.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, November 19, 1869.

Dullness was the great feature of Wall street this afternoon and business in all directions was on a very limited scale. The movement of currency to and from this centre is small and without perceptible influence on the market. The publication in the morning papers of Atty. Gen. Hoar's letter to Mr. E. G. Spalding in regard to the resumption of specie payments creates considerable discussion among bankers and merchants and Stock Exchange, and adds to the ease of money lenders. Commercial is dull and sluggish; discounts 10@15 and single names 6@8. Gold is firmer at 9@9¼. Carrying rates ruled at 3@6, sold during the day at 3@4, fell to 126¼ and closed at 126¾@126¾. Carrying over, 6@7. Sub-Treasurer sold $1,000,000 at 126.00@126,63.

Governments are firmer but generally quiet. Registered May and November bonds advanced ¼ per cent, and all the coupon bonds ½ per cent. Coupons of '81, 118@118½; do. '62, 115¾@115¾; do. '64, 113¾@113¾; do. '65, 113¾@114; do. new, 116@116¼; do. '67, 116¾@116¾; do. '68, 116@116¼; 10-40s, 107¾@108; Currency 6s, 117¾@118.

State Bonds irregular. North Carolina special tax and Missouris stronger, rest weak. Missouris, 90¼; Old Tennessees, 57¾; new do, 51¼; Old Virginias, 51; new do, 53; Old North Carolinas, 46; new do, 37; Special Tax, 20¾.

Stocks dull and unsettled, closing generally weak.

Five Thirty Prices.—Canton, 52; Cumberland, 26½; Western Union Telegraph, 35¾; Quicksilver, 15¾; Pacific Mail, 84¾; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 16¾; Adams Express, 57¾; Wells & Fargo, 93; American, 94; United States, 53; New York Central, 193¾; Consolidated, 92; Gerip, 83¾; Harlem, 132; do preferred, 136; Hudson, 162½; Erie, 27¾; do preferred, 44; Reading, 97¾; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 88¾; Illinois Central, 138½; Pittsburgh, 82; new, 76¾; do preferred, 85½; C., C. and C., 74; Rock Island, 103; St. Paul, 68¾; do preferred, 83¾; Wabash, 58½; do preferred, 70; Ft. Wayne, 85¾; Terre Haute, 25, do preferred, 56; Chicago and Alton, 100; do preferred, 140; Ohio and Mississippi, 29¾; C. C. and I. C., 24½; Mining shares dull; Smith & Parmelee, 170; Grass Valley, 20; Boston prices unchanged.

Sub-Treasury balance, $89,126,831.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, November 19, 1869. }

Business generally continues very quiet, the demand for almost everything being restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, and there is not much prospect at present of any immediate improvement. We are in hopes that this conference which is to take place between a committee of Pittsburgh merchants and a committee selected by the Penna. Railroad Company, will result satisfactory and amicably, and there is no reason why it should not. If it does, it is probable that the grain and flour business will at once grow better, that a good trade between Pittsburgh and Baltimore and Philadelphia will soon be established, and that business generally will be much improved. Some years ago we had a very nice trade with both of the places above named, and there is no good or substantial reason why it should not again re re-established.

APPLES—Dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand but unchanged; we continue to quote at $2,00@2,50 per bbl for fair to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 8@9c.

BUTTER—Continues to arrive pretty freely and the supply is fully up to the demand, though prices are unchanged, ranging from 30@33 for good to prime and 34@35 for choice.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 12@13 cts.

BEANS—$2,50@2,75 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; 4¼@4½ cts.

CHESTNUTS—Dull; $4,50@5.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@16 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

CARBON OIL—Quiet but firm; standard brands may be quoted in a jobbing way at 31@31½.

CIDER—Is quiet and unchanged, ranging from $7,00@9,00 per bbl, as to quality.

CHEESE—Is firm with a steady demand, but unchanged. 17@21, the outside figure for New York Goshen.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in moderate demand, but unchanged. Apples 8@9 cts; Peaches at 9@10 for quarters and 12@12½ for halves.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 12@12½.

EGGS—Fresh eggs scarce, may be quoted at 32@33c; limed eggs 26@28.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—As the demand is confined to supplying immediate wants, the market, as might be expected, is quiet and dull, with a light volume of business and no change in prices. If our mills and dealers were only enabled to ship east, they would find sales to be able to do a much larger business; as it is now they have no chance to extend their trade scarcely outside of the city limits. We continue to quote at $5,75@6,25, for good to choice winter wheat flours.

GRAIN—Sales of carload of wheat in this market are light, but the mills seem to be getting in all they want from the west; we continue to quote fair to prime Red at $1,15@1,18. Cass under the influence of diminished receipts somewhat firmer, though unchanged, 47 on wharf and track and 49@50 in store. We can report sales of new Ear Corn at 70 cts., or a cent per pound, and prime old at 90. Rye is dull with but very few buyers; we continue to quote at 90@95, the outside figure for Pittsburgh, State and Ohio. Barley is dull and unsettled, and both brewers and maisters are very bearish; some of them talk about $1,00 as the price but they cannot as yet buy any good below $1,12@1,15; we heard of a sale of good Washington Co. Barley at $1,15.

HAY—Sales at Allegheny market at $15@22 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2 25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

POTATOES—In fair demand with sales by the car load at 55, for prime Lake Shores.

POULTRY—Scarce and in good demand; dressed chickens at 12@14c per pound; turkeys at 17@18. Live chickens, at 50c per pair, by the coop.

PEANUTS—Sales at 10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet and prices nominal—old stock almost exhausted.

SEEDS—Nothing doing in either clover or Timothy seeds. Sales of flaxseed at $2,40, at which figure it is wanted.

SALT—Allegheny river brands quoted at $2 for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $12@15 per ton.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, November 19, 1869. }

There is a continued steady demand for metal and with rather limited arrivals and a light stock, the market is firm, though prices are not quotably higher. While the demand is generally for immediate consumption, yet we are informed that there is some inquiry for future delivery, which indicates that some parties at least, have faith in present prices being maintained. We do not believe, however, that any considerable amount of metal could be sold for forward delivery, as there are not many of that kind of buyers in this market.

In regard to manufactured iron there is but little that is new or important. Orders are beginning to fall off slightly, but this is usually the case at this season of the year, and, besides, there is no stock, as most of the mills are sold close up.

ANTHRACITE.

100 tons	No. 3 Neutral	$38.00 6 mos
100 "	No. 2 do	38.00 6 mos
50 "	No. 2 do	41.00 6 mos
50 "	No. 3 Neut to arrive	39.00 4 mos
100 "	No. 3 do do	39.00 4 mos
50 "	No. 2 Clear do	40.00 4 mos

CHARCOAL.

10 tons	C B Iron Mountain	$60.00 4 mos
10 "	Extra Foundry	47.00 4 mos
50 "	Irondale Missouri	52.00 6 mos
15 "	C B Iron Mountain	60.00 4 mos
20 "	Extra Forge	50.00 4 mos
10 "	Hanging Rock F'dry	48.00 cash

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

100 tons	White and Mottled	$35.50 4 mos
200 tons	Medium Gray	36.00 6 mos
100 "	Neutral	37.50 6 mos
60 "	Gray Forge	37.50 4 mos
200 "	do do to arrive	37.50 4 mos
60 "	White do do	26.00 6 mos
200 "	Close Gray Medium Forge	36.50 4 mos
60 "	Neutral Forge	37.50 4 mos
200 "	Open Gray Forge to arrive	37.50 4 mos
175 "	Mottled	36.50 4 mos
300 "	White and Mottled	36.00 6 mos
50 "	Open Gray to arrive	37.50 4 mos
50 "	White and mottled	36.50 4 mos
100 "	Open Gray Forge	37.50 4 mos
50 "	do do do	37.50 4 mos
100 "	do do do	37.50 4 mos

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Beeves are not improved, with 675 fresh and 650 State on the market. More than 300 are unsold to night. Quality poor, such as butchers have had too many of. A lot of 145 common to good 6¼ cwt Illinois steers brought 11@16c: 70 Iowa cattle, 6 cwt, averaged $75, with a car load of fine 8 cwt Ohio at $128. Sheep heavy and nearly as high, though the market decline can be quoted; receipts 2,825,100; State are also selling, but not so well; a car of poor 80 lbs Ohio brought 4¼c; a car of 86 lbs 5½c; two cars 80 lbs 5c; 80 Kentucky 111 lbs 6¾c. Twenty cars of hogs arrived this morning; prices unchanged; 3 cars Ohio 197 lbs brought 10¼c.

CHICAGO, November 19.—Cattle steady and firm at $3,87½; $4,85@6,50 for good shipping steers. Hogs active 10@15c higher; sales at $9,50@9,75 for fair to medium, and 9,80@$10,50 for good to extra Choice.

ST. LOUIS, November 19.—Cattle unchanged; 2½@4c for inferior to medium, 4½@6c for good to choice. Hogs active and firm at 7@12c, heavy to extra 9¾@10¼c.

LOUISVILLE, November 19.—Hogs hold firm at $10@10,50 for gross for heavy packing; killed two days, 7,000; receipts for same time, 8,000.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Yesterday being observed as a close holiday, there was no business transacted in this department, and the market to-day is also comparatively quiet. Prices rule steady, having seemingly already found their level.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, November 19, 1869. }

The market opened up quiet and was rather offish until towards evening, when a better feeling seemed to have been developed, and there were more buyers. Compared with Wednesday, however, prices are lower, particularly refined, which was offered pretty freely during the greater part of the day at a reduction, and some of the "bears" entertained hopes, that the long looked for reaction had set in, or in other words that the "bulls" back had been broken. As already intimated, however, the indications towards the close did not look so favorable, and there were those who thought perhaps the "bulls" had intentionally let prices down, in order to pick up all that was put on the market at the decline. As has been the case for some time, the market is very unsettled and excited, and if it were not for the doubt and uncertainty that overhounds the future, it is probable that business would be much better. Commenting on this subject the Titusville *Herald* very appropriately and pertinently remarks:

Whether this movement will result successfully or not, and how high prices will be forced, if they are advanced at all, are matters for conjecture only. To advance prices materially it will be necessary to hold out of the markets probably 150,000 barrels of Crude and 50,000 barrels of refined. If this be done the "bulls" can advance prices considerably, and will certainly control the markets; but that it is good policy to hold that amount of oil is not quite so certain. If there were a short supply the holding of it would not be so bad a venture, but the supply is not short now, nor is it likely to be in the future.

It will be much more difficult to corner the Philadelphia market, at the close of this month or hereafter, than it was during October as the shipment of Refined oil from Cleveland to Philadelphia has been commenced, and will in all probability be continued so long as there is a buyer, or, in other words a market at that place as at New York, thus adding to the amount that will reach Philadelphia and to the amount that the speculators must purchase, if they would effect a corner." The fact that shipments will be made as above indicated makes the success of this "bull" movement or "corners" much less probable than otherwise it would have been.

REFINED.

The market continues quiet, and compared with Wednesday's prices are lower, though, as already intimated, there was a better feeling at the close. Sales 500, seller November, at 34½; 500 do. later in the day at 34½; 1,000 bbls spot at 34, and 500 December at 34½. The latest quotations were: November 34½, and December 34.

CRUDE.

Market dull and rather weak, though without important change in prices. Sales in lots of 3,000 bbls, seller year, at 16¼; seller November quoted at 16¼; spot, 16¼@16¾, and buyer all year at 16¾.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE BY A. V. R. R.

Eagle Oil Works 800, on account Owston & Sowers; Fisher Bro. 1,120, on account Fisher Bro; Brilliant Oil Works 1,680, on account Lockhart & Co; Pithole Oil Works 720, on account John Munhall. Nonpariel Oil Work 180, on account Owston & Sowers; Stella Oil Works 400, on account Owston & Sowers; W. B. Mills 480, on account W Bartis; Eclipse Oil Works 840, on account Hyde & Chess; Eureka Oil Works 80, on account Thos. Chess; W. Wilson & Co. 80, on account C. W. Mackey; Fisher Bro. 80, on account E. H. Long; Wagner & Leech 160, on account Wm. Thomas; J. C. Kirkpatrick 320, on account Parker, Thompson & Co; Liberty Oil Works 160, G. S. Thomas; Owston & Sowers 80, on account S. Goldrich.

Total..... 5,930 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 250 bbls oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.

National Refining Co. 84 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

H. Koehler & Co., 159 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizen Oil Co; 417 bbls refined oil to Tack Bro. Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bros., 44 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bro., Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 60 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

G. B. Easterly, 323½ bbls crude to Lombard, A. & Co., Communipaw, N. Y.

Total bbls..... 1,365 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY GREENE IMPROV.

Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co., 100 bbls ref. to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Fleming & Co. 456 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co. 42 bbls ref. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total shipments..... 604

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Cotton closed dull and heavy, with sales 2,000 bales at 25½c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 29,264; flour dull, 10@15c lower, with sales 7,500 bbls at $4,65@5 for superfine State Western, $5,20@6 for choice extra State, $5,05@6 for extra western, $6@6,45 for white wheat extra, $5,35@6,10 for R. H. O., $5,75@6 for extra St. Louis, $6,75@9 for good choice do, closing heavy, Rye Flour quiet, with sales 200 bbls at $4,60@5. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky a shade firmer, with sales of 550 bbls western at $1,11@12free. Receipts: Wheat 421,111 bush; wheat dull and heavier 1@2c lower; sales of 41,000 bush at $1,23@1,26 for No. 2 spring, latter an extreme for very choice; $1,28 for winter red Illinois, $1,35@1,35 for winter red and amber western, $1,36 for amber State, and $1,45 for white Genesee. Rye dull, with sales of 1,000 bus at $1,02. Barley in fair requirement; sales of 31,000 bus at $1,07@1,08 for two-rowed State, and $1,30 for Canada West. Barley Malt quiet. Corn: receipts of 77,355 bus; in better demand, chiefly speculative, with sales of 56,000 bus at $1,05@1,07 for unsound mixed western, $1,08@1,10 for sound do., and $1,10@1,15 for western yellow. Oats: receipts of 102,474 bus; rather more steady, sales of 20,000 bus at 63@66c for western, latter price for white, 64½@66c for State. Rice dull: sales 25 tierces Carolina at 7@7¾c. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet; sales 350 hhds Cuba at 11@11¾c. Molasses quiet. Hops steady at 29@30c for American. Petroleum quiet. Linseed oil quiet at 94@96c. Spirits turpentine firm at 48@48½c. Pork firmer and in moderate demand; sales 340 bbls at $32@32,25, mess at $32,50, closing for small lots do at $24,25@25,50, prime at $26,50@$26,50 for prime mess. Beef steady, with sales of 175 bbls at $10 for new plain mess, and $12@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef active, with sales 1,500 tcs at $25@28 for prime mess and $28@32 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 35 bbls at $14@20 for old and $32@33 for new. Cut meats quiet, with sales 70 pkgs at 12½@13½c for shoulders, 16@18c for hams. Middles firm, with sales 160 bxs city at 16½@17½; also, 25 boxes of Cumberland, cut seller Jany, and Feby, private terms. Lard firmer, sales of 240 tcs. at 17¾@18¾c. Steam at 18¼@18¾c. Kettle rendered also 250 tcs. steam seller Feby, at 18c and 250 tcs do seller Jany. private terms. Butter quiet at 30@38c. Cheese dull at 17 @18c. Freights to Liverpool dull. Shipments of 20,000 bush wheat per steamer at 7¾d.

Latest—Flour closed dull, and 5@10c lower on common and medium grades. Wheat dull, heavy and lower, with No. 2 spring at $1,22@1,23, winter red and amber western $1,30@1,34. Rye dull and heavy, at $1@1,03 for western. Corn firm at $1,05@1,08 for unsound, and $1,09 @1,09½ for sound mixed western. Pork firm at $32,50@33 for job lots of mess, and $30 for January and February. Beef closed steady, with a moderate demand. Cut meats nominal. Bacon is a shade firmer, with a fair demand.

CHICAGO, November 19.—Flour dull and weak; spring extras $3,75@5,25, superfine $3,40@3,50 and white winter extras $8,00. Wheat fairly active at a decline of ½@¾c; sales of No. 1 at 90@91c and No. 2 at 85½@87½c, closing at 86@ 86¼c for future delivery; No. 2 sales at 85¼@86¼c, seller the month, 87¼@88½c, buyer month, and 87¼@88½c, seller December; after Change the market was dull at 85¾c, seller November. Corn active and 5@5½c higher, closing at 39¾@40c, sales of 48¾ were at 76¼@80c, and 78½@80½c seller month; 80@81c seller December, and 79¼@80c seller the year. After Change 81c was freely bid seller November, and 71¼c seller December. Oats in good request and excited prices, 4@4¼c higher; sales of No. 2 at 39@44c, closing at 43½c; same grade for future delivery sold at 40¼@44c buyer month at 39¾@43c seller December. Rye fairly active and 2@3c higher for No. 1; 1@2c for No. 2, closing steady at 96c for latter. Barley in demand limited at 48@56c for No. 3, No. 2 entirely nominal at 92@95c. Highwines $1,00. Provisions firm and active sales of Mess at $29, cash at $29@30 for seller January and $30 seller Feby. Green meats active sales of 40,000 pounds hams at 13c and same amount for green Shoulders at 11c 20,000 pounds in salt 15 days at 11¼, sides in salt 15 days at 14¾c, packed Lard steady and firm at 17@17½c. Dressed hogs quiet at $11,50@12 dividing on 200 pounds.

CINCINNATI, November 19.—Flour and Wheat unchanged, Corn scarce and higher; ear 90@95c. Oats unchanged at 55@56c. Rye dull at 80@85c. Barley nominally unchanged. Cotton ¼c higher at 25½c middlings. Tobacco ¼c higher; sales 120 hhds at $10@20 lugs to good leaf. Whisky firm at $1,02. Mess Pork held at $31,50@32; no sales. Bulk meats held at 12¾c, 16¼c and 16¾c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides packed; demand light. Lard sold at 17c for steam and 17¾c for kettle; but at the close it could not be bought at these rates and for future delivery it is not offered. Hogs firmer; sales at $10@10.75; receipts 600. Green meats sold at 11¾@12¾@13¼c, but generally held a shade higher; 500 lots averaging 250 lbs sold at $12,75 net. Butter unchanged, fresh 30@35c. Eggs firm, 34c@40c. Cheese in good demand at 17¾@19c. Linseed oil steady. 90@92c. Lard oil firm, $1,40@1,45; prices tend upwards. Sugar dull, 13@15½c for raw. Coffee unchanged. Gold 126¾.

CLEVELAND, November 19.—Flour is steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; No. 1 red winter nominal at $1,14 @1,15, and No. 2 do. $1,10—extreme figures. Corn in good demand and firm at 90c for No. 1 mixed, and 87@88c for No. 2 do. Oats; light receipts; better, and No. 1 State held at 49c. Petroleum market quiet and unchanged. Wool dull and at 31@32c for prime light fleece to white and standard in round lots, and taste lots held at an advance 2@3c; crude at 27@28c per lbs.

ST. LOUIS, November 19.—Tobacco in good demand but supply small and prices unchanged. Lugs $2,50@3,50; leaf $3,80@4,12; extra $4,25@4,50; double extra $4,75@5,25; treble extra $5,50@5,75; choice to fancy $6@6,75. Wheat in fair demand and unchanged. Whisky firm.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.—Flour very dull. Northwestern extra $5,75@6,25; Indiana and Ohio do $6@6,75, and Minnesota do $6,50@7,50. Penna. and Ohio family $8,50@9,50. Rye flour steady at $5,25@5,50 for crude, and 8½c for refined. Whisky firm at $1,10@1,12 for wood bound, and $1,14 for iron bound.

LOUISVILLE, November 19.—Cotton firm; middling 23½c. Flour steady, with extra family at $5,75. Red wheat $1,06@ 1,20. Corn 80@85c. Rye 85c on arrival. Tobacco firm, with sales of 50 hhds at 5@9c for logs, 9½@12½@17c for low to medium and good leaf.

BALTIMORE, November 19.—Flour dull; high grades declined 25@50c; western superfine $5@5,25, extra $5,50@6, family $6@6,50. Rye 85c on arrival. Corn higher; red $1,30@1,35. Corn firm, new white 90@97c. Whisky firm and demand light, $1,09.

TOLEDO, November 19.—Four quiet. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan $1,20, regular do, $1,09, amber $1,09, No. 1 red $1,08, No. 2 do $1,08. Corn is 2c better; No. 1 85c, No. 2 84c. Oats is 1c better; No. 1 49c. Clover seed 5c better at $7,65.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, November 19.—3 cars fertilizer Seward & Emerson; 2 cars green shoulders, E H Myers & Co; 1 do middlings, H Schnelbach; 200 bbls flour, Watt, Tate & Co; 200 do do, Culp & Shepard; 100 do owner; 2 sks feathers, J Wilson; 10 bxs starch, Penna. Salt Co; 1 car—sack flour, 300 bbls do, owner; 100 bbls do, D Wallace; 100 do do, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 100 do do, J & A Dietz; 1 car hay, Bricker & Co; 2 cars lumber, John Bell; 300 bbls do, Schoonmaker & Langenheim; 7 bgs beans, W W Knox; 10 kegs pearl barley, S P Shriver & Co; 10 do do, E Heazleton; 5 do do, 25 bbls flour, W Cooper & Co; 8 kegs pearl barley, Hill, Wilmerding & Co; 25 sks husks, E Edmundson; 25 bbls highwines, Fahnestock & Co; 25 do do, Rodelheim & Affelder; 23 do oil, Pennock & Beeson; 8 sks rags, R C Christy; 1 car rye, H Rea Jr; 100 bbls flour, E Heazleton; 153 hides, Popp, Bauer & Co; 100 bbls coal, Adams & Austin; 60 do do, W H Hagaman; 1 car woodenware, Knox & Orr; 5 doz brooms, John Seibert; 20 do do, McCullough, Smith & Co; 118 sks potatoes, Bruggerman & O'B; 9 bbls pearls, J B Canfield; 24 bbls flour, H Rea Jr; 100 bbls whisky, Jos S Finch; 1 car staves, Robt Lucas; 1 do do, Wood, Wilson & W M Gormly; 10 bbls pork, J F Hanna & Co; 1 car wheat, J S Liggett & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD November 19.—2 cars ore, Everson, Preston & Co; 50 bbls oil, John Spears; 1 car barley, Z Wainwright; 1 car oats, W G Hamilton; 1 car metal, Kunkle & Co; 1 car ore, McKnight, Porter & Co; 2 do do, Rees, Graff & Dull; 1 do do, Union Mills; 2 do do, Dilworth, Porter & Co; 4 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 1 car copper, Co. Hussey & Co; 1 car potatoes, Wm. Dawson; 4 do do, 36 sacks dry apples, Vangorder & Sherard; 5 bbls beans, 36 sacks dry apples, W H Graff & Co. 25 doz brooms, 50 boxes cheese, Jas Connor; 11 bbls lard oil, J H Lloyd; 1 do do, Pennock & Beeson; 4 cases tobacco, Preshaker & Co; 1 do do, Hesselton; 12 do do, Dunlevy & Co; 25 bbls paint, Schwartz & Hasisti; 6 do do, H S Sellers & Co; 100 oil obls, D B Moore; 24 drums soda, Geo Calhoun & Son; 30 bbls rosin, Strong & Co; 28 sacks dry apples, Bibb, Lippincott, W. & Steel & Bro; 3 bbls cider, Bigger & Lewis; 70 oil bbls, C A Wormeastle; 28 sacks rye, W McKim & C; lot wheat, J S Leggett & Co; 20 bbls oil, S B Floyd & Co; 104 sacks oats, 27 do rye, J & W Fauley; lot stone ware, Knox & Carter; 50 sacks barley, Meaton & Harper; 62 bbls apples, H Rea, 282 do do, W J Stell & Bro; 625 do do, H Menaid; 12 do do, Bruggeman & O'Brien; 61 do do, H Riddle; 125 do do, Volgt, Mahood & Co; 100 do do, J Reppert; 40 do do, S Deval; 7 do do, Meanor & Harper.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST LOUIS RAILROAD, November 19,—18 bbls spirits, M McWhinne; 73 pgs feed, R Knox; 1 wagon and harness, R H Long; 30 tes grease, J Dalzell & Son; 1 tc sausage, J P Hanna; 1 crate metres, R Chinley; 1 do sausage and 5 bbls Lol, J Lippincott; 1 bdl woolen rags, Ex 2 bbls oil, 1 lot H H goods, J Benhard; 6 K safes, I Kirsch; 3 do do, Totten & Bro; 3 do do, D Emler; 1 car corn, Keil & R; 2 cars wheat, J W Bouggorder; 2 do do, R I Kennedy & Bro; 1 car F clay, J Means; 1 car bdls, Hastings E D & Co; 1 do do, W L Noble; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 11 cks shoulders, 5 bbls L oil, 15 K lard, J H Parker; 29 tes lard, F Sellers & Co; 20 bbls bungs, A B Mills; 6 bbls O W, H Nevin; 69 kgs lob, T J Blackmore; 8 pkgs frames, G W Morrison; 16 pkgs lob, Johnson & Co; 13 bdls B bottoms, W F G Noble; 10 cases wine, L Burkounitz; 2 bxs tob, E W McGinnis; 11 do do, Carter McG & Co; 50 do candles and 50 do soap, Watt, L & Co; 20 pkgs lard, Dalzell & S; 41 bales B corn, H S Hubbard.

ALLEGHENY STATION November 19.—42 bales cotton, Eagle Cotton Works; 54 bbls cider, J. Schaffer; 20 bbls cider, F. Kochendorffer; 275 galls stone ware, M. A. Kuchler; 2 cars meals, Graff, Bennet & Co; 3 cars wheat, R T Kennedy Bro; 1 pkg butter, R & A Carson; 8 sks buckwheat flour, Schmidt & Co; 1 box butter, Jas O'Hanlin; 1 car 234 sks oats, R Knox & Son; 1 car barley, M Hechelman; 1 car shingles, Rudolph; 2 cars flaxseed, 25 bales cotton, Kennedy Childs & Co; 33 hides Lackamp & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, November 19.—40 sks wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 15 do oats, Graham & Marshall; 81 Jo rye, 55 do oats, 35 do wheat, Scott & Gisal; 20 do rye, Keil & Ritchart; 22 bbls flour, H Riddle; 1 car rye, W McKim; 8 bbls whisky, Jos S Finch; 1 do do, Smith & Co; 5 bbls onions, Foigt, Mahood & Co; 40 hides, 3 cars metal, McKnight & Co; 3 do limestone, Shoenberger & Blair; 1 car metal, Brown & Co; 3 cars railroad iron, C A Carpenter.

RIVER PACKETS.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS—The steamer MESSENGER.....Capt. JESSE DEAN. Will receive freight for above and intermediate ports on the 3 o'clock rise.

GIBBERT & SWANEY,
se25 PLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

FOR CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer SALLIE.....Capt. T. S. CALHOUN. Will leave for the above and intermediate ports THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
no20 PLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

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by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after seeing it.

no18

RIVER NEWS.

The river rose slowly all day yesterday with scant three feet in the channel by the marks last evening. The weather yesterday was cloudy and much warmer, with every appearance of an old fashioned rain. Mercury at 4 P. M. 42.

The Sallie has not been sold to Capt. Wash Kerr, nor is likely that she will be. On the contrary, she will leave for Cincinnati and Louisville to-day in charge of Capt. Thos. S. Calhoun, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The Belle arrived and departed yesterday, with all she could carry each way.

We are informed that there are at least half a dozen snags in the river between here and Parkersburg, and most of them directly in the channel. They ought to be removed and that, too, before the river rises. Where is the Greenback?

Capt. Marsh Hays is working away at the Sisters, and if this river does not rise soon, the channel will be very much improved there. Capt. Hays did good service at Beaver Shoals.

Capt. D. R. Hendrickson will go chief engineer on the Wenauzia on her return from New Orleans.

The frames on the new McCullough was commenced yesterday. She is rapidly approaching completion.

The engines were being put on board the new Carrie V. Kountz, yesterday. She is beginning to present a rather formidable appearance.

It was reported raining at Cincinnati yesterday forenoon.

Capt. John W. Anawalt is back from Cincinnati. He is impatiently waiting for a rise to bring up the Wild Duck and barges.

—The supply of coal on hand at Memphis is estimated at 332,000 bushel.

—The New Orleans *Bulletin* says that Red river is so low that agents now say "two card rates to Shreveport" without winking.

—The storm on the lower Ohio on Tuesday night was the most violent experienced for some time, and considerably less of property followed therefrom.

—An interest in the new Seminole was sold at New Orleans at the rate of $40,000 for the entire boat. She enters the New Orleans and White river trade.

—The tri-weekly line between Cairo and New Orleans will probaly be organized soon, on account of the St. Louis steamers not being able to prevent the accumulation of freight.

—The city of Petersburg, Virginia, has voted $200,000 in bonds to deepen the channel of the Appomattox river, from seven to fourteen feet, from City Point to the wharves of Petersburg, a distance of nine miles.

—The Great Republic left New Orleans Tuesday, with the largest up trip of the season. She was drawing 12 feet large, with 300 head of

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE *is furnished in the city for six days of the week for 15 cents per week; by mail,* $8 *per annum:* 3 *mos.,* $2.

Mayor's Court.—There were twenty-nine victims before the Mayor yesterday morning.

The Connellsville Railroad, it is expected, will be completed and in running order to Baltimore within a year.

Jailed.—Yesterday Charles M. Price was arrested and committed to jail on a capias, to answer Henry and Ann Gawley on a plea of trespass, for Ann in a case of slander.

Disorderly Conduct.—Michael Hagerty made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging William Callimus and John Sweeney with disorderly conduct. A warrant was issued.

Thanksgiving Day in Allegheny was quietly and properly observed. There were but half a dozen common cases at the lockup yesterday morning as the result of the day's festivities.

Down.—The hikcory pole at the corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets, during the storm on Wednesday evening, broke at the first splice and about sixty feet of the top fell, striking two or three houses in the descent.

The Brothers.—Yesterday morning the brothers Vahnae, were before Mayor Drum charged with engaging in a row in a saloon on Ohio street, Allegheny, Thanksgiving night. Five dollars each, released them from custody.

Alleged Disorderly House.—Yesterday Alderman Bolster issued a warrant for the arrest of Francis Carlo, charged with maintaining a disorderly house on East Lane, Third ward, Allegheny, on oath of Alexander Bannerat.

Church Dedication.—The new Catholic Church building at Wilkinsburg was dedicated Thursday, Rev. Father Hickey conducting the dedicatory ceremonies. The several religious and benevolent Catholic societies of this city participated in the exercises.

A new well struck at Cottage Hill, near Oil City, where a fire occurred a short time since, has been put in operation again and is flowing at the rate of one hundred barrels per day. This opens up new territory of several thousand acres, and considerable excitement has been occasioned.

Old Age Not Respected.—James Creagan, an old gentleman, appeared before Alderman Taylor yesterday and lodged an information for assault and battery against Mathew McIntyre, whom he charges with coming to his house in an intoxicated condition and assaulting him without provocation. McIntyre was arrested and held for a hearing.

Died Suddenly.—John Mitchell, a resident of Ormsby, while marching in the Odd Fellows procession Thursday was seized with convulsions and fell to the ground. He was taken up and removed to his residence where he died yesterday about one o'clock. The Coroner held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of death from epilepsy.

The Grab Game.—Yesterday John Dougherty and a companion, whose name we did not learn, were leafing about Scanlon House, when while the bar keeper was engaged, Dougherty's companion grabbed a hand full of money out of the till and made off with it. Dougherty was arrested on the ground of being an accomplice, and was locked up for a hearing.

Disorderly.—William Taylor, a boarder at the house of Mrs. Lippert, in South Pittsburgh, was drunk and disorderly on Thanksgiving day, and Wm. Horn, another boarder at the establishment, made information charging him with disorderly conduct. Mr. E. Lippert also made information, charging Taylor with assault and battery. Warrants were issued in both cases.

Festive.—Patrick McCann and wife, as a result of the festivities of Thanksgiving Day, found themselves before Mayor Drum yesterday, their pleasantries having taken a demonstrative form of character to annoy their entire neighborhood, on East street, Third ward, Allegheny. They were each furnished with a pass for thirty days under the care of Warden Scandrett.

Held for a Hearing.—Jacob Miller was arrested and taken before Justice Ammon, yesterday, on oath of George Walter, charging him with assault and battery. It appears that the parties were in a beer saloon together, when Miller asked deponent to treat, which he declined to do, whereupon, as is alleged, Miller knocked him down. The accused wat held to bail for a hearing.

Run Over.—Thursday evening a little son of Charles H. Halderman, while playing on Fifth avenue, near his father's residence, was accidentally run over by a light spring wagon, the driver being unable to see him in the darkness until too late to prevent the accident. Fortunately, the wagon was light and he escaped without serious injury, although severely bruised.

Disappeared.—Friday morning John Eckelman was before Mayor Drum for vagrancy. The official was engaged in making out a commitment for him to the Work House for sixty days, when John, unperceived, thoughtlessly, or thoughtfully, wended his way outside the office, and disappeared without the formality of leaving any intimation of his destination. The police are looking for him again.

We are pleased to note that the popularity of the Keystone pottery ware is steadily increasing, and that Messrs. Kier & Co. are almost daily receiving orders which evidence this fact. There is no reason why Pittsburgh in this branch of manufacture should not be as successful as in others. Happily, if there is any negligence on this point, the doubter can easily be satisfied by calling at 363 Liberty street and examining the stock.

Painful Accident.—Mrs. Metcalf, an elderly lady residing at the corner of Fulton and Cliff streets, met with a painful accident Thursday morning. She was walking down Wylie street, and while passing over an icy sidewalk slipped and fell with such force as to fracture her leg. She was carried into a drug store near at hand, where her injuries were properly attended to, after which she was removed to her residence.

Row in a Saloon.—Joseph C. Hart made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging John Siebert and Frederick Smith with assault and battery, and another information charging the latter individuals and Henry W. Lutche with disorderly conduct. It appears that Hart was at Smith's saloon, opposite the Coutt House, where a free fight ensued in which he was freely beaten. The parties were arrested and held for a hearing.

Fatal Accident.—Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body of Mr. William P. Roberts, who met with an accident, on Thursday, by which he received injuries causing almost instant death. He was tearing down an old building and was standing on top of it for some purpose when the structure gave way, precipitating him to the ground. He fell upon his head fracturing his skull. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Leg Broken.—Thanksgiving Day Geo. Ober, Jr., one of the Marshals of the Allegheny delegation to the Odd Fellows' procession, was riding along Ohio street, Allegheny, when his horse became frightened, and after capering around for a short time fell on the pavement. Young Ober was caught underneath and had his right leg broken below the knee, besides sustaining some severe bruises. He received medical attention at his home, in the Eighth ward, Allegheny.

Steubenville Directory.—Mr. J. Palmer of Steubenville has under way the enterprise of publishing a complete business directory for that city. A number of pages will be devoted to advertising purposes and as our merchants derive considerable trade from that section of country, it would pay them well to help on the enterprise with their business cards. Mr. Palmer is energetic and competent, and our friends can rely on him as a fairdealing and honorable gentleman.

Game Dispute.—Jacob Wilbert was the fortunate possessor of a game chicken valued at six dollars. He don't own it now. It disappeared suddenly. He believes that Wm. Bracken and John Hopkins, seeing the "chick" first lost all respect for the tenth commandment, and having thus far done violence to their moral feelings, went still further and broke another commandment by purloining the fowl. He embodied these opinions in an information before Alderman Taylor yesterday, when the accused were arrested and held for a hearing.

Alleged Larceny.

Michael McQuaid made information, before Justice Barker, yesterday, charging Pat Carroll with the larceny of a watch. It appears that the deponent and Carroll, in company with several others, were spending Thanksgiving day in a drinking saloon, when they got up a sort of a "function," during which Michael was knocked down stairs, and lost his hat and watch. He accused Carroll with stealing them. The accused was arrested and taken to the office, where the matter was satisfactorily explained and settled.

Death of Calvin Hagan, Esq.

It is with no ordinary sorrow that we announce the death of Mr. Calvin Hagan, the junior member of the firm of Macrum, Glyde & Co., trimming and notion dealers, Market street, who died at his residence in Allegheny yesterday morning. The deceased was widely known and universally respected. He had but attained his thirty-fifth year, but devoted nearly all his life to business, rising, through tact, industry and strict honesty, to a position as partner in one of our leading mercantile establishments.

Bad Language.

John Cash entered complaint against Ann Stuhlfine yesterday before Alderman Mullen. Ann, it is stated, visited John on Thanksgiving day, but not in a friendly manner. She hadn't taken enough to make her stupidly drunk, but had procured sufficient to set her tongue going. She went in a way altogether displeasing to John, who objected to being called a "penitentiary bird," and similar uncomplimentary names. The Alderman, after hearing his story, issued a warrant for Ann's arrest for disorderly conduct.

Found the Hides.

Some two weeks since there were four fine beef cattle stolen from the premises of Lewis Hillerick, who resides on the Steubenville pike, and hearing that cattle answering the description of those stolen had been seen in the possession of Wm. Thompson, information was made before Justice Helsel, who issued a search warrant. On examination of the premises four hides were found, which Mr. Hillerick identified as having been taken from the stolen cattle. Mr. Thompson explained the presence of the hides there, by stating that he had purchased the cattle from a stranger, which is doubtless the case.

Another Cutting Affray.

Another cutting affray occurred in West Pittsburgh Thursday evening, in which John Commons was severely cut. It appears that Commons and several others were in a drinking saloon, enjoying themselves, and having taken numerous potations, a fight ensued, which, it is alleged, that Thomas Horn, Michael White and Jim Broderick made an assault upon Commons, and one of them cut him several times with a knife. Commons made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging the parties with felonious assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the list of deaths in this city for the week commencing November 6th and ending November 13th, as reported by Dr. Wm. Shively, Physician of Board of Health:

The number of deaths were 31, of this number 19 were males, 12 females; 28 being white and 3 colored.

The causes of death were as follows: Unknown 2, accident 1, old age 4, inanition 1, asthma 1, disease of liver 1, disease of heart 1, peritonitis, 3, dysentery 1, pneumonia 3, meningitis 3, scarlet fever 2, tubercal sis 3, still born 5.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 8; from 1 to 2, 3; 2 to 5, 2; 5 to 10, 1; 10 to 20, 1; 20 to 30 1; 30 to 40, 3; 40 to 50, 4; 50 to 60, 3; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 4; 80 to 90, 2.

A Specimen Case.

Yesterday, one of those law abiding species who seem particularly anxious that illegal liquor selling should be severely dealt with, made information before Alderman Butler in the name of Michael Haggerty, against Edward Duffey, for selling liquor without license. Now Edward is a disabled soldier and spends the greater part of his time at the Soldiers' Home. A warrant was issued and Mrs. Duffey secured, when the circumstance was explained. Her husband had been at home a few evenings since, when she procured a small quantity of liquor for him, and at the same time supplied Michael, who was in the house at the time, with a portion, hence the suit. The Alderman, after a hearing, discharged the defendant.

Thanksgiving Re-union.

The compositors and others engaged on the GAZETTE, together with a number of invited guests, were hospitably entertained on Thanksgiving night at the residence, in Allegheny, of Mr. John M. White, and the re-union was one of the most pleasant and enjoyable we have ever attended. The evening was spent in mirth, music, social conversation and promenade. The supper was sumptuous. Several large cakes decorated the table and excited much admiration, they being especially ornamented, bearing in large letters the word "Gazette," in honor of the guests and fellow compositors of the festal board. We hope that his excellent lady may live long and happily to enjoy the return of many days of national joy, thanksgiving and re-union.

Poplar Alley Again.

Thanksgiving day was the occasion of another of those periodic eruptions for which Poplar alley, Sixth ward, has become famous. The white and black population of the delectable locality were this time represented,—the former by Grace Ellis and Catharine Fane, and the latter by Hannah Gallagher. The affair resulted in a visit to Alderman Shore's office, where old scores were raked up and embodied in two informations, one by Grace against Hannah, for larceny as bailee,—a badstead headboard and woodend bench, valued at three dollars, being the property taken—and the other by Catharine against Hannah, for perjury—the alleged offense consisting in testifying falsely in a certain case before Alderman Butler a few days ago. Hannah was arrested and held for a hearing.

Among the Handsome

And useful buildings erected this season is the new Sunday school building appurtenant to St. James Episcopal church, in the old Ninth ward. This building is sixty by thirty-five feet, two stories high, the lower floor divided into a large infant school room, and two class or recitation rooms. The second floor is without division, and is designed for the regular parish Sunday school in the mornings, and for a mission school in the evenings. The building is of brick, stands back from the street, having a spacious yard in front. The front is apsidal with lancet windows, and is approached through a vestibule and stairhall, which connects it algo with the church. The want of the useful conveniences afforded by this improvement has been long felt. We congratulate the good people and friends of the parish that so fine a building has been secured without any debt lingering over it, and hope the proceeds of their late festival will enable them to complete the interior furniture and finish.

Thanksgiving Celebration.

The Eleventh Annual Thanksgiving Celebration of the United and Reformed Presbyterian Sabbath Schools was held at Lafayette Hall, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. Thursday. Long before the appointed hour the happy little ones and their parents began to assemble. As is customary, the Sixth Avenue Mission School, (the "Banner School" of Allegheny county,) was out in full force and made a fine display. Rev. John S. Sands, President of the Pittsburgh Sabbath School Teachers' Union, conducted the exercises. The meeting was opened by the children chanting the 136th psalm, commencing

"O give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good:
For His mercy endureth forever."

Thos. H. Rabe, Esq., in the absence of Rev. Dr. Douglas, read as a scripture lesson the twelfth chapter of Isaiah, the children reading in concert each alternate verse with great beauty and precision. Rev. Thos. H. Hanna, pastor of the Sixth avenue United Presbyterian church, led in an opening prayer; singing again of a part of the 24th psalm, after which Rev. W. J. Reid addressed the children. Prof. J. R. Newall recited in his own inimitable style "Lochinvar," which drew from his little hearers bursts of laughter. After singing the 103d psalm, Rev. J. R. W. Sloan, D.D., addressed the parents and teachers. Singing again, when a short address was made by Rev. J. R. Kerr, of Allegheny. These delightful and profitable exercises were brought to a close by the singing of a part of the 12th psalm as a doxology, and the benediction by Rev. S. B. Reid.

MILITARY.

Citizens in Time of Peace, Soldiers in Time of War—First Parade of the Re-organized Duquesne Greys—Presentation of a Set of Colors by Hon. James Blackmore—Address of Gen. J. S. Negley.

The members of no local organization that existed previous to the outbreaking of the rebellion won a brighter record in the stormiest battles of the great struggle for national life and honor than the Duquesne Greys—an organization around which cluster associations and memories reaching away down into the past, and one which throughout a long existence has preserved the high and honorable reputation of its members as citizens in time of peace and soldiers in time of war. It was therefore with no ordinary pleasure that our citizens hailed the announcement made several months ago that a movement was on foot to reorganize this body. The ranks were rapidly filled up, and gentlemen of war earned titles from Generals down to high privates enrolled their names, and soon enough were obtained to approximate a battalion. On Thanksgiving day was made the first public parade in full dress. The day was favorable for marching, a clear sky being overhead, cool and pleasant. The company met at one o'clock P. M. at their Armory, Wilkins Hall, on Fourth avenue, and forming into line, marched to the street, where they were being anxiously awaited by a large concourse of people. Eighty-two men formed in line, they were officered as follows: Captain, David Kerr; First Lieutenant, William B. Neeper; Second Lieutenant, James B. Moore; Orderly Sergeant, James Petrie. Mr. J. A. Carlin officiated as Drum Major and Mr. Harry Selden, the genial host of the Revere House, as color bearer. Very shortly the line of march was taken up, in the following order. Squad of policemen, under command of Lieutenant Emmett; Ireman Corps of the Grays, Drum Major, Great Western Band, officers and men of the Duquesne Grays. The gentlemanly appearances of every man, the handsome uniforms, the well polished muskets, the perfect drill manifested in every motion, made the whole one not to be readily forgotten, and the applause of the crowd was attested by cheers. The admirable drill and discipline of the men spoke eloquently of the labors of the drill masters, Messrs. Campbell, Moore and Fullwood. The company drill by a new manual of tactics never before witnessed in this city. They had to unlearn the old drill in the adoption of the new, and have attained wonderful proficiency.

The Company were preceded by the Great Western Band, which in itself was a great attraction, being handsomely uniformed and discoursing the elegant music for which they are so famous. The squad of policemen marched in the advance to clear the way. They presented a very fine appearance and were a credit to the force. The company was marched to the residence on Wylie street of Hon. James Blackmore, the generous and worthy ex-Mayor, where they were presented with a very valuable and exquisite silk flag, made in accordance with army regulations. On behalf of Mr. Blackmore, who talks by deeds, not words, Miss Lizzie Blackmore, Mrs. Delwaine, Esq., in an eloquent and impressive speech, presented the colors. Sergeant Harry Alden received the flag in the name of the company, and the response was made by General James S. Negley, our member of Congress, who said:

Citizens, Soldiers, Comrades:—I am accorded the pleasure of addressing you a few words in behalf of the grateful recipients of this beautiful emblem of our country's greatness. We, thanking you for the fitting and eloquent manner with which it has been tendered. The occasion has a personal as it has a public interest to every one who is familiar with the claims of this gallant company upon the confidence and esteem of our community. Nobly are they entitled to the smiles of welcome with generous congratulations which greet them with an ovation to-day. The compliment intended in this most acceptable gift to a soldier is as fully appreciated as it has been worthily bestowed.

Society repays a duty to the Commonwealth in giving encouragement to volunteer associations. It is certainly the least expensive method of instructing our youth in the arts of war, and prompting them to acts of patriotism. We may criticise as they will, and censure as they may, the expenditure of time and money on military, parades—they disregard the fact that the experiment of the Spartan Boys, the Roman Youth, have failed but for the timely organization and efficient services of our citizen soldiery—indeed, from the hour the tolling bell on the old church at Concord announced the first struggle for our liberties, the militia, by stern devotion and devotedness to principle and purpose, defended and maintained those liberties. The character of a nation is in part the sum of her military achievements; these embelish her traditions and command respect abroad.

Among the many deeds which exalt and illustrate the annals of our State, are to be found those of the Duquesne Greys. Here let me pause a moment, to linger with affection over a name which so charmed my youth, and which carries my thoughts back over the sweep of seasons and the stretch of years. I would recall with feelings of blended tenderness and triumph, the associations enshrined in the memories of that Knightly Company. But death has been busy among those who had their names on the old roles; they have fought their last battle; their lips are mute; let our hearts speak for them, and our memories commit their fame to the glowing pages of our national history.

Justly may the people of this county be proud of the Company that bears the ancient and honorable name of Iron City. For through battle and siege; through famine and pestilence; ever drifting sands and swift flowing rivers; enduring the simmering heat of the tropics, or the cold of relentless winters; through reason and dishonor the Duquesne Grays never faltered, and were ever true and faithful.

Although the smoky fringes of the skirmish line no longer marks the advance of our armies, or the lambent blaze of artillery light up fields of carnage—while the old battle-riven and shredded banners are hung on trophied walls, and the days of war with deeds of glory are like dreams of the past—it is still a pleasing reflection that we have an invincible army in our midst, ready to organize and pledge again the property of the Union, should war be again the fortune of this generation, I am assured that the Duquesne Greys will be found battling for the right. I am admonished by a regard for your comfort, to wish you the lasting fruits of peace and the happiest results from to-day's ceremonies.

There was a very large crowd in attendance, and the presentation ceremonies elicited the heartiest applause. The Duquesne Greys will always cherish and kindly remember the generous donor, Mr. Blackmore.

Immediately after the presentation ceremonies, a bouquet of pure white flowers was handed to Mr. Mellwaine by Captain J. Elliott, to be presented to Captain Cambell. The bouquet was presented in a neat speech, Mr. Mellwaine offering it as a pure symbol of the marriage between the old and the new Duquesne Grays.

The company next marched to the residence of Mayor Brush, where it was reviewed by His Honor, according to the company proceeded to the Armory, and disbanded, all highly pleased and gratified with their first appearance.

Capital New Books.

Vashti; or, Until Death Us Do Part. A new novel of surpassing interest, by Augusta J. Evans. Price $2,00.

Josh Billings' Farmers' Almanax. A laughable burlesque on the old-fashioned Farmers' Almanac; giving weather prognostications, advice to farmers, family receipts and moral remarks, by that philosopher, Josh Billings. Full of comic illustrations. Price 25 cents.

Ethelyn's Mistake. A delightful new novel by Mary J. Holmes. One of the best she has ever written. Price $1,50 each.

The above books are for sale by John W. Pittock, opposite the Postoffice.

Fine Clothing.

Mr. W. Hespenheide, No. 50 Sixth street (late St. Clair), is now prepared to make up winter suits and overcoats for gentlemen, of the finest materials, warranted to fit, and to be equal in every respect to anything of the kind to be obtained in the city. Mr. Hespenheide's long experience in the trade and the patronage which he has enjoyed heretofore is a sufficient guarantee of the style and quality of the goods manufactured at his establishment. Any of our readers in want of comfortable, and at the same time, desirable and stylish clothing, can do no better than patronize Hespenheide. Prices and goods will be found to suit.

Great Closing Out Sale of Boots and Shoes.

$20,000 worth of fashionable and seasonable Boots and Shoes, at 28 Fifth avenue, W. B. Clapp & Co., sign of the world. 3

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

FRIDAY, November 19.—The case of Scott vs. Gray & Bell, in which a jury was sworn Wednesday, was taken up and was still on trial when Court adjourned.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

FRIDAY, November 19.—The Supreme Court met at 10 o'clock, A. M., a full bench being present. The following business was transacted:

Clayton vs. Selberts, D. C. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded. Opinion by Reed, J.

Ross et al. vs. Brown, D. C. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded. Opinion by Reed, J.

Cunningham vs. Inmsen, Lawrence county. Argued by McCombs for plaintiff in error, and by Dana and Fetterman, contra.

Gordon vs. Shriver, Greene county, continued.

Hutchinson's executors vs. Braden, Lawrence county, non pros.

Parsell vs. Neill, Beaver. Argued by S. B. Wilson for plaintiff in error, and by Fetterman, contra.

Leslie's executors appeal, Lawrence county. Argued by Morris and Taylor for appellant, and by Dana, contra.

Huss et al. vs. Morris, Greene county. Argued by Purman for Plaintiffs in error, and by Wylie and Buchanan, contra.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

FRIDAY, November 19.—The case of the Commonwealth ex rel. James McLaughlin vs. Mary A. Good, which was a writ of *habeas corpus* to compell the respondent to produce the body of Mary A. McLaughlin, daughter of petitioner, whom it is alleged is detained by said respondent against her will, was argued, B. F. Lucas, Esq., appearing for the petitioner and Alex. Miller, Esq., and C. F. McKenna, for the respondent.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The petitioner, James McLaughlin, resided with his wife and several small children, at New Castle, Pa., at which place his wife died in 1862, after which he broke up house keeping, and in November of the same year placed his children in St. Paul's Orphan Asylum of this city. Two years afterward the oldest child died, and the others remained until 1866, when Mary, the next oldest, then twelve years of age, and for the recovery of whom the writ was issued, was taken out of the Asylum by Mrs. Mary N. Good, of Rose township, the respondent to the above writ. Some weeks after the father, James McLaughlin, hearing through the Sisters in charge of the Asylum what disposition had been made of his child, he visited her in her new home, and was informed by Mrs. Good that whenever he desired to take his daughter away he could do so. In June, 1869, he again visited his child, Mary, with the intention of taking her to visit her brothers and sisters, three of whom were yet in the Asylum, one living with a Priest at Blairsville and another with Judge Hampton of this city. Mrs. Good refused to allow the child to go with him. He then went to Blairsville and consulted the Priest, who had charge of his next oldest girl, who had deeds against their father on account of his cruelty to their other sister, which did. He alleges, however, that Mary was not permitted by Mrs. Good to remain with her brothers and sisters any length of time.

He now, it appears, is desirous of collecting his children and reconstructing the family circle which has so long been broken, and a short time since went for Mary, when as he alleges, Mrs. Good and her brother drove him from the premises.

It appears that Mrs. Good holds an indenture binding Mary to her until she is eighteen years of age, which is signed only by herself and the child, who at the time of signing was but twelve years of age. The father claims that the child is but fifteen years of age, while the respondent claims she is over sixteen.

The Court took charge of the papers, and will render a decision in a few days.

THE WEATHER.

Observations by "C. A." on the Weather Indications.

The early entrance of cold weather has created anxious enquiries. Will it continue? Had you titled our last article, on the 12th inst., "Weather," instead of simple "Indian Summer," it would probably have attracted more notice. In it are given the general prospects of the weather, as pointed out by the indications by which we are led and from which we form our judgment.

In that article it is stated there will be, from November 3rd to December 3rd, "sixteen stormy, chiefly snowy, days, and a cool squally month. The present lunar month (from new to new) stormy month, snow storms, more or less discharging, and fears that there will not be a navigable river for practical use unless a south wind should prevail three or four days."

We regard as the beginning of a continued cold winter, predictaed upon the following facts and surmises:

The gradual and not sudden decrease of the temperature of the atmosphere, as with observed by the record of each day, and the temperature of each night. The great and sudden contrasts from day to day. Daily average of the thermometer October 5th to 20th, 50, 47, 51, 59, 69, 51, 50, 50, 44, 50, 44, 44, 47, 44, 42: from 19th to Nov. 1, 38, 39, 44, 49, 37, 33, 33, 34, 44, 45, 38, 34, Nov. 1, 37, 41, 38, 33, 33, 35, 44, 34, 33, 31, 31, 33, 31, 35, 32, 33, 32, 35. The highest temperature was on Oct. 8, 9 and Nov. 4, all Indian summer pleasant days. Heretofore when a cold spell came between 15th and 30th of Nov, freezing two to three days, by a sudden decrease and great contrast in the thermometer it was succeeded by mild weather about christmas and in January.

The snow storms began in the west, northwest and north in October, as also has it fallen in England at the same time; first one layer of snow, and by succeeding ones, until it is so firmly packed down that neither sun, heat, nor air will dissolve it—nothing but a ground thaw can remove it. This being the case, the winds will come from those quarters, and our storms will be snow. The northwest and west winds of the last lunar month prevailed twenty one several days. Earthquakes have the effect of agitating the atmosphere, producing storms and cold weather.

This summary entrance of a December atmosphere has occasioned a severe disappointment to the farmer, builder and steamboat interests; and when the indications since August have pointed to a natural cold winter, they do not indicate the time of beginning, or the time of continuance.

We hope the indications may prove incorrect, and a December thaw may set in, as there is usually much rain from the 5th to the 25 h of December, and a high rise of the river from the 20th to 30th.

G. A.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 17, 1869.

An Alleged English Pretender.

The pleasant festivities of Morton Price were broken in upon Thanksgiving Day by an officer armed with a warrant for his arrest. Mr. Price, it is stated, came to Pittsburgh with great pretensions in the double *role* of actor and proprietor of immense estates in England. While here he undertook an engagement at the Academy of Music, but the experiment wasn't a success, and he was plunged into difficulties financially by it. He extricated himself somehow, and nothing more was heard of until Thursday, when his landlord, Mr. James C. Beck made information before Alderman McMasters charging him witht obtaining boarding for himself, wife and child, by representing himself as wealthy and only awaiting remittances from his estate in England. They didn't come and Mr. Beck fearing he had been duped, had Price arrested and committed to jail. He still claims to be placed in this awkward predicament by a failure of his agent in England to remit him, confidently asserting that he will get the money in a short time. In the meanwhile his wife and child remain at the boarding house, while he reposes in jail.

Murder, Robbery and Arson.

Particulars were received in the city yesterday regarding a terrible murder and subsequent arson and robbery perpetrated at Huntingdon, on the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railway. From the meagre reports and rumors we have, it appears that on Wednesday evening two men visited the residence of one old German, named Bergheiels, while he was at supper with his wife and a little boy, named Gardner, they had adopted. The desperadoes murdered the three by cutting their throats from ear to ear. Subsequently they robbed the house, which was small, some $2,000 their victims had accumulated. They then set fire to the building and fled. They were captured at Altoona and taken back to Huntingdon and placed in jail there. Part of the stolen money was found on them. When the fact of their arrival became known an excited mob gathered about the jail, and at last accounts there was a fair prospect of the men being taken out. We did not learn the names of the murderers.

Fresh Game received daily at Rum's, corner Smithfield street and Sixth avenue.

ODD FELLOWS' PARADE.

New Hall—Laying of the Corner Stone.

The Odd Fellows of the South Side boroughs having completed the preliminary arrangements for the erection of a new Hall, on Sarah street, East Birmingham, laid the corner stone of the building, Thursday, according to the usages of the order, and by special permission from the Grand Lodge officer, held a grand regalia parade, the first held in this county for a number of years. The turn out, considering the weather, was quite large, and the procession was one of the most imposing we have ever witnessed. It consisted of three divisions, the first embracing Allegheny Lodges, the second, the Pittsburgh Lodges, and the third being composed of the Lodges from the South Side. P. G., J. W. Haney was Chief Marshal, and he was assisted by P. G., J. Lowry; G. G., J. H. Watters, and P. G., M. M. Walker, as Marshals of the several divisions. After the column had been formed, the following Grand Officers in carriages took the place assigned them in the line: G. M., Andy Wilson; D. G. M., Jno. Hamilton; Grand Secretary, G. S., J. G. Walther; G. W., Alf Slack; G. T., J. K. Scott; G. J. S., John Bryant; G. O. S., John Redman; G. C., Rev. Charles Weitershausen, after which the procession moved from Wood street over the following route: Up Water street to Wood; up Wood to Fifth avenue; up Fifth avenue to Smithfield street; down Smithfield to Monongahela Suspension Bridge; over the bridge to Carson street; down Carson to Tenth; along Tenth to Bingham; along Bingham to Thirteenth; along Thirteenth to Washington; up Washington to Fifteenth; down Fifteenth to Carson; along Carson to Twenty sixth; along Twenty-sixth to Sarah street, and thence to the location of the hall.

The ceremonies were conducted by the officers of the Grand Lodge of the State in the usual form prescribed by the order, in both German and English, and were of a highly impressive and interesting character. Mr. H. Bally, at the conclusion of the ceremonies, delivered an oration in English, after which an address in German was delivered by Rev. C. Hiddeus. The ceremonies were enlivened by excellent music, both instrumental and vocal and the occasion was an exceedingly pleasant one, and will long be remembered by the members of the order who participated in it.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The beautiful and accomplished actress, Miss Lucille Western, was the recipient of a benefit at the Opera House last evening, and never have we seen a larger or more brilliant audience assembled there. "East Lynne" was presented, with Miss Western in the *role* of Lady Isabel and Madame Vine. Her representation of the character of Isabel is a model piece of acting, and is not excelled by any other lady who has ever attempted the character. The piece will be presented at the matinee this afternoon, and "Oliver Twist" is on the bills for to-night. As this is her last appearance here we will have of seeing her this season, we would advise all to go.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—The entertainments at the Pittsburgh Theatre during the past week, have been of an unusually interesting character. The Mace Taylor combination proves to be a strong card, and present a variety exhibition unequalled by any other company traveling. Mr. Jem Mace's representations of classical statuary are beautiful and elegant, and the "set to" between Jem and Young Heenan, the latter assuming entertainment, decidedly one of the best of the character we have ever witnessed. The men are both well up in the "manly art of self-defence," but Jem is much the quicker and most scientific. Mr. Johnny Allen is one of the best of his combination, is so well known by the patrons of the "Old Drury" that it is useless for us to say anything in his praise. As a comedian in his peculiar line, he is without an equal, and must but not least the Misses Taylor, as songstresses, are many other attractions at the "old Drury," as will be seen by attending the matinee this afternoon.

"THE CANONS OF THE COLORADO."—The next lecture of the course under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association will be given at the Academy of Music, on Monday, Nov. 23, by Col. J. W. Powell, the explorer of the Colorado river, who has chosen as his theme "The Canons of the Colorado." The lecturer is said to be a graphic writer, and as he has evidently had enough experience to understand the subject thoroughly. Those who wish to hear, from the lips of the brave and hardy explorer, of the marvels, and romance, and grandeur of this peculiarly interesting section of the region will avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded. There will be no reserved seats, and admission to all parts of the house may be obtained for fifty cents.

THE MINSTRELS.—Remember the Sensation Minstrels, Allen, Pettingill, Delehanty & Hengler, to-day. They give a matinee this afternoon and a grand closing performance to-night. New jokes and witticisms of a side splitting character. They were greeted with a large audience last evening, which is the surest indication of their popularity. This is probably the last time they will appear in the city, and lovers of the "burnt cork" should improve the opportunity.

FAIR.—The Fair at St. Bridget's Church, which has been in progress for three evenings, closes this evening. The set of furniture was awarded to Mr. Joseph Hastings. The awards on the other articles will be made this evening.

EXCELSIOR HALL.—Grand Literary and Musical Festivals will be given in Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, the 22d and 23d inst., as will be seen by reference to the amusement column of this morning.

Splendid Workmanship.

The elegance, beauty and style of the new uniform of the Duquesne Greys elicited the heartiest admiration from the onlookers. They were made on short notice, from actual measurement, by the well known Merchant Tailor, Henry G. Hale, corner of Sixth and Penn streets. It is a *fac simile* of the uniform of the celebrated Seventh New York regiment, and was gotten up in a style equal, if not superior, to that of the "gallant Seventh." It consists of gray pants, with black stripe, gray coat, embroidered with gold braid, and black cap and white pompon. Considering the comparative short time in which the uniform had to be manufactured, together with the difficulty always experienced in this particular branch of the business, Mr. Hale deserves great credit for the splendid and neat manner in which his orders were executed, but good taste and clever workmanship have long been conspicuous features with his establishment.

Popular as Ever.

Notwithstanding the great run on the Continental, Thanksgiving Day, by lovers of the pure, the fresh and the wholesome, in edibles, the establishment will be found open to-day, and its patrons need have no fear that in quantity or quality their allowance will be anything inferior to what it has been heretofore. The best of fresh Oysters, Game and all the delicacies of the season will be found on the tables to-day, served in that princely style which has always been a peculiarity of the Continental. Merchants, doctors, preachers, lawyers, and the great public generally, will find this popular establishment an excellent place at which they can appease their appetites. It is located right below the post office, on Fifth avenue, and is always open day and evening, so that the hungry one may have his wants supplied at any hour. Drop in.

Recognition of Merit.

The Weed Sewing Machine Company of this city took a gold medal at the Maryland State Fair last week, over all competitors. The establishment of this company has become an important addition to our business enterprises. Its success, fully deserved by the superior excellence of the Weed Machine, is almost without parallel in the history of any manufacturing establishment ever located in this city, considering the length of time this company has been in operation. One hundred machines are now being made daily, with orders for one thousand on hand. Night work will be necessary to supply the demand—*Hartford Courant, Nov.* 13, 1869.

JOHN BIGGERT & SON, 110 Market street, are the Pittsburgh agents.

Commissions Received.

RECORDER'S OFFICE, Nov. 19, 1869.

The following commissions have been received by the Recorder: Aldermen, Richard Allen, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Jancey, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Robert McAdams, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh. The following as Justices of the Peace: James Rankin, Observatory borough; Wm. Miller, Bellevue borough; D. B. Furguson, Mt. Washington borough; Samuel Dempster, Braddock borough.

Thanksgiving Day, 1869, with all its feasting, and merriment, and general happiness, and devout thankfulness, has passed into history, but the one great fact still remains that at Liebler's great Trunk Emporium, No. 104 Wood street, the best and cheapest articles in the trade, from the largest Saratoga to the smallest satchell, may be obtained by travelers or those who contemplate traveling.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

Opening of New Rooms by Messrs. Straw & Morton.

True merit asserts its own independence. The article that has within itself the elments of value and popularity, needs no bolstering to win for it a place in public estimation. It stands for itself, asserting its own superiority and inviting judgment in its favor. Hence, in view of these facts, it is not surprising that the Singer Sewing Machine has attained the highest position among the rivals for public favor, and yet no especial effort has been made to obtain for it the place outside of its own character and recommendation. All that it has required has been an introduction; once finding place in a single sewing room of a community, it merrily advertises itself and extols its own virtues and excellencies. It has many rivals, no superiors. The extent, variety and perfectness of its work, it simpliey in construction and easiness to operate, its strength and durability, are some few of the recommendations which it carries and which find fer it a secure place in general estimation. Here in Pittsburgh where everything that is mechanically good is appreciated, the popularity of the Singer machine has been daily extending and the demand for it is so great that Messrs. Straw & Morton, the enterprising agents, experience difficulty in filling their orders. Their trade has enlarged so much of late as to render the abandonment of their old salesrooms for more commodious quarters at No. 20 Sixth street (late St. Clair). This building they have thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and in point of elegance and convenience it compares with any other of our palatial establishments. The front is beautiful and attractive, the windows being supplied with enormous French plate panes, the largest, we think, in the city. The walls and ceilings are elegantly painted and frescoed, the floors covered with rich Brussels carpet, and the appointments throughout are of the neatest and most luxurious style. The entire building, from basement to roof, is occupied by the firm. Visitors will find on hand a large number of the Singer sewing machines, as well as the celebrated Hinckley knitting machines for which Messrs. Straw & Morton are the agents. Those who desire a knitting machine the Singer will do well to call on this firm, as they employ no agents or hawkers, preferring that the trade should seek them rather than that they should seek the trade. We earnestly urge our readers to favor the establishment with a visit, and, if desirous of purchasing a family sewing machine, to award due consideration to the popular Singer.

Duff's College.

There are few educational institutes in this country which have so long and so uniformly sustained high reputation as our own popular home one—DUFF'S COLLEGE. It has, perhaps, accomplished more solid good, traceable in all the walks of business life, than the majority of our classical colleges. Some of our shrewdest and most prosperous merchants unhesitat